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## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele


League Seeks Arms Standstill

Spain Wants Merchant Marine

Paris Hotels Need Tourists

San Francisco Plans Big Fair

German Students Lose Luxury

Boston Harbor Will Get Trees


LEAGUE OF NATIONS leaders make a desperate last stand in the cause of curbing arms. Realizing that actual reduction seems beyond hope at this time, they center their efforts on an attempt to hold armaments at what they are. M. A. Aghides, chief of the League's Disarmament Section, will go to Paris, thence to London to obtain promises. Then Berlin would be approached. Geneva believes Britain, which has used every means to bring about a reduction pact, will make its final appeal to the powers to sign an agreement limiting airplanes alone. The nations have been afraid to sign a disarmament agreement and now they are eaten by a new fear—They are afraid of what must follow if they don't.

* * *

¶ Spain's Marine Ministry will ask the Cortes to make the nation once more a power on the seas. The plan being worked out calls for the establishment of a maritime service at a cost of 78,500,000 pesetas or about $10,200,000. Spanish-owned vessels would be subsidized for 20 years on five fast transatlantic routes and on 15 other commercial routes. It was Spanish ships and Spanish sailormen that once made Spain a leader of the world—With Spain's new birth as a republic what far-flung dreams may it not be indulging!

* * *

¶ Paris has many beds for visitors, but only one-fourth of them are occupied. Devaluation of the dollar holds back the Americans, riots and taxi strikes diminish the influx of German, Spanish and Italian tourists. "But even yet we could live," wails the Hotelkeepers' Syndicate, "if only the Government would cut down the taxation." The claim is made that taxes snatch away more than one-half the total receipts. As a matter of fact, Americans travel the Continent more than they used to—Paris, once their destination, is now only an archway through which they pass.

* * *

¶ San Francisco decides to hold a major exposition in 1938 to celebrate completion of the two great new bridges across its broad bay. The structure bridging the Golden Gate to Marin County will have the longest span in the world, 4200 feet, and will cost $35,000,000. The other, connecting San Francisco with Oakland, will cost $70,000,000. As if the two were not a sufficient show in themselves, San Francisco considers asking all the nations bordering the Pacific to exhibit. President Taft told the world the truth ahead of the incomparable Panama-Pacific Exposition—"San Francisco knows how."

* * *

¶ Halle University in Germany announces the interesting discovery that when luxury comes in the college man's door learning flies out the window. Downy divans and soft double mattresses are forbidden to all students. Under the new decree only the poorest families in Halle are permitted to rent rooms to the undergraduates. Other German educational centers prepare to follow this example of the simple life for the scholar. The plan is arousing much enthusiasm—That is, among poor families who never expected genteel tenants for their harsh rooms.

* * *

¶ Germany and Canada develop surprising new types of airplanes to meet surprising new needs. In Berlin Paul Daimler, aeronautical engineer, builds a plane for use in the stratosphere which has three cell-like cabins in which much air will be supplied for the crew, less for passengers who are inactive, and little for the baggage chamber. In Toronto provincial mining officials exhibit a plane built to carry miners and their equipment to Canada's rich mining fields where no roads lead. The priceless highway of the air—Men are just beginning to guess what it may mean.

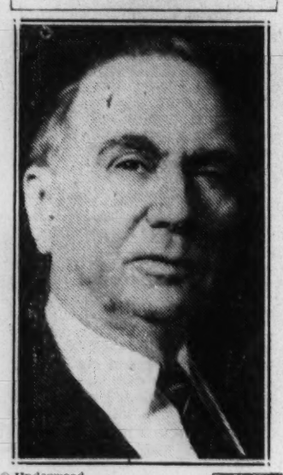
* * *

¶ The Philippine Islands take a more favorable view of the new act to give them freedom in 1945 than they took of the former law. Manila leaders say the people will this time vote their approval. Governor-General Frank Murphy appoints a Filipino, Col. Basilio Valdes, in command of the Insular Constabulary for the first time. These 6000 peace guardians will probably develop into the Philippine army—But many steps are necessary before independence comes.

* * *

¶ Boston Harbor is to be beautified by having its many islands planted thickly to trees. Hard times will see fulfillment of a project proposed 40 years ago and repeatedly postponed when times were better. Robert Fechner, CCC director, notifies Congressman McCormack, who has pushed the matter, that many men from near-by CCC camps will be assigned to the work and that all the islands will be forested during the planting season. Boston Harbor will now come into its right—It will become the imposing sea approach to an imposing metropolis.

### Commerce Chief



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Daniel C. Roper

Secretary of Commerce.

## FERA Plans Back-to-Land Via Gardens

### Destitute Farmer and Small Towner Get Attention From Government

As FERA emerges from the laboratories of the CWA, the destitute farmer and small town worker sees a real gleam of economic sunshine, according to FERA headquarters today. The FERA program is looking beyond the mere handing out of temporary relief by the way of made work. It is laying down the foundation for real rural recovery, which, in Massachusetts, as in all other states, must precede a return to real prosperity.

The CWA program provided 148,000 jobs at the peak of its activity. It now gives way to FERA with a 60,000 limit of jobs for the State. But these figures do not tell the story. The number of actual jobs handed out on relief projects are but a part of the new program framed to right the fundamental wrongs existing in small communities.

The 60,000 jobs in Massachusetts should mean a greatly improved system of handling relief, for these 60,000 jobs will be available to those who are in actual need in the larger communities.

**That Idle Land**

But in the smaller communities, the Administration believes, the solution to the problem does not lie in any huge system of work projects. It lies in the idle land at the back doors of the farmer and small town dweller.

Therefore the present program of FERA gives the jobs where they are needed most, to communities of over

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

## Trade Horizon Looks Brighter At Washington

### Commerce Secretary Finds Heavy Potential Demand for Capital Goods

### Blue Eagle Renewed

### Emphasis Now Turned to Code Enforcement in Place of Drafting

*The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—Even though President Roosevelt had completely cut himself off from the capital for a 10-day vacation, he remained the hub of important developments in both Congress and the Government, which continued to materialize with the rapidity now almost a matter of course under the New Deal.

While the Senate wrestled with the President's veto of the Independent Offices Bill trying to make up its mind whether to plop for economy or for the veterans, Postmaster-General James A. Farley took another long step toward pulling the Administration's air-mail chestnuts out of the fire by announcing the opening of bids for the return of the air mail to private carriers on a temporary basis.

Other less spectacular but equally important events revolved around the gradual advance of the NRA and general recovery program and the subordinate question of labor's strike threats and industry's strategy for meeting them. The House went on with the "tariff" problem.

The "Roosevelt as Kerensky" drama continued to provide the comic relief for more serious matters.

* * *

**Change in Goals:** The NRA provided the key to several recovery steps with an announcement from Brig.-Gen. Johnson of organization changes which will transform a code-making agency into a code-enforcing agency. With the whole emphasis now on the perfection of the machinery already established the General put into the hands of Mr. W. Averill Harriman the task of remodeling the whole NRA.

Through this renewed Blue Eagle outfit, and the impetus to production which has come from the recent settlement of the automobile strike, the Administration already sees its way toward the day when private industry will be once more able to employ all the unemployed and the Government can safely get rid of costly federal relief rolls. Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, who had been in a good position to know how business actually is going, per-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Diction of English Cities No Richer in Its Meanings Than Old Rural Dialects

### Line of Cleavage Between the 'Fine Talk' of City Folk and Age-Old Vernacular Is Sharp, but Old England Lives in the Hamlets

*Rural England Series*
Fourth of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By Jessie K. Jones

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—A little visitor, seven years old, from the north of England came to our village school for a fortnight. He had known only an "exclusive" private school and he found our village children strange folk. They found him even more strange!

The last day of the visit two children—one of them the visitor from the north—waited to confide in "Teacher." In a cultured little drawl came the wail:

"Aren't they awful children?"

In a fierce, determined little hiss came the village confidence.

"Teacher, I won't never talk fine."

And "Teacher" understood. She felt that the moment for counsel and readjustment of ideas was not yet. The children had to learn after small frictions had been smoothed out that modes of speech, like rank, "are but the guinea stamp. The man's the gowd for a' that."

The little vistor's gentle drawl, correct English and wide vocabulary were scornfully labeled "fine talk." Village age-old distrust coupled small defects of character—a desire to be first, impatience, peevishness, backwardness in reading and writing—with the "fine talk." They thought—"therefore shun 'fine talk' and 'fine talkers.'"

On the other hand the village children's boisterous horse-play, their scorn as young animals for a strange weakling, would forever be associated by the young visitor with "country talk." The young visitor's prejudice tinged with snobbery, was blind to the honest and warm-hearted friendliness of the country boys and to their native alertness in gathering knowledge of things that interested them.

Each child merely spoke the language familiar to him. The country child equally with the stranger dreaded to be "different from our Dad!"

The teacher in her efforts to sweep away the prejudices in these opposing minds tried to be scrupulously fair, but she knew that while teaching her country children the rules of modern English it was no part of her duty to eliminate local dialect.

She knew that even if she tried to do so this would be impossible, for country children are instinctively bi-lingual—to the joy of those who work with them.

"Telling everybody everything" in the village is the natural and pleasant thing to do, not as Mr. Bernard Shaw has suggested be-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

## Immigrants Need Legal Protection, Committee States

### Racketeers and Unscrupulous Lawyers Now Prey on Ignorant

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—More stringent laws to reach racketeers and unscrupulous lawyers who exploit alien immigrants were recommended to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today by the special committee of men and women appointed last June to study immigration problems.

Except where a federal officer is impersonated or federal papers are forged there is no law under which exploiters can be prosecuted, it is pointed out.

The committee recommends the licensing of attorneys and others appearing before the Immigration and Naturalization Service in immigration and deportation cases.

Following are actual cases where advantage has been taken of uninformed immigrants:

Mrs. B. paid $156 to expedite her citizenship papers. Shortly after her application was drawn up she received a telephone call from an attorney advising her that she was in danger of deportation. Under pressure from him she paid additional money and later found not only that the danger of deportation had been a false threat but also that nothing had been done with regard to her citizenship papers.

Mr. C. paid $100 to a so-called "expert" to secure his first papers. The "expert" when charged with exceeding his rights as notary public raised innumerable issues as to the difficulty he had had in preparing Mr. C. for his first papers. The only action taken against the notary was to request the Secretary of State not to renew his notarial commission.

Miss G. reported that she had paid $50 to a steamship agency for the purpose of having her six months' stay extended. Such service was quite unnecessary since the Government extends stays upon request.

## Tax Rise of $4 Needed Despite Mayor's Economy

### Boston Taxpayers Protest New Rate—Lower Appropriation Required

By aggressive economies Mayor Mansfield of Boston already is saving Boston taxpayers $1,250,000 in the 1934 budget.

So declared Mr. Charles J. Fox, Boston Budget Commissioner, in asking the Massachusetts Legislature to allow Boston a $35,500,000 appropriation this year, compared with $36,750,000 in 1933.

Despite these economies, other factors will force a $4 rise in the tax rate, thus bringing the rate to an all-time high of $36.80; and already a crowd of 2500 irate taxpayers stormed the City Hall yesterday threatening a tax strike unless the rate was at least the same as in 1932.

Mr. Fox, speaking before the legislative committee on municipal finance, said that the Mayor's economies over the 1933 budget actually amounted to $2,615,000. However, an increased outlay of $1,365,000 for snow removal, supplies, material, equipment, contributions for purchase of supplies for emergency relief projects, and other items brought the net savings to $1,250,000.

The major gross savings include: $815,000 by continuing the pay cut enacted in 1933 by Mayor Curley; $785,000 by not filling job vacancies; $300,000 by reducing municipal departmental allowances; $200,000 in soldiers' relief; $90,000 in the assessing department through CWA jobs, and $25,000 through reduction in appropriations for municipal celebrations, conventions and the like.

Besides the $35,500,000, Mr. Fox said the city undoubtedly would have to borrow $3,500,000 to care for welfare needs. Thus the total 1934 expenditures would be $39,000,000, compared with $40,850,000 in 1933. Last year a $4,100,000 emergency appropriation for welfare was allowed. Mr. Fox declared that CWA curtailment is greatly raising the cost of municipal welfare work, and that in the first three weeks of March 700 additional welfare cases were added to the rolls.

The Budget Commissioner held little hope that Mayor Mansfield's proposed consolidation of departments will effect greater economies than already estimated unless in the consolidation many employees are discharged.

## Farley Firm That Old Lines Cannot Enter Air-Mail Bids

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—Under provisions announced today for turning the nation's air-mail service back from the army air corps to private contractors, the Post Office Department has excluded all 12 companies whose contracts were annulled, and established a blacklist of officials whose employment is banned under the new temporary set-up.

To get any of the new contracts the former air-mail companies must go through a corporate reorganization that will satisfy the Post Office and the Department of Justice that the business identity of the company has been changed. Furthermore, the new companies must divest themselves of all officers who participated in the 1930 arrangements which Postmaster-General James A. Farley insists were tainted with "fraud and collusion."

In practical effect, it was explained at the Post Office today that this includes some 30 air-mail company officials who participated in the famous conversations with former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown in Washington in 1930.

The proposed set-up provides a period of 15 days for advertising the new routes and an additional 30 days of grace in which the bidders may achieve eligibility under the temporary provisions before starting operations. Fifteen routes are tentatively set up for the drastically revised air-mail service as against 23 before, and total mileage is reduced from 25,000 to 17,000. There will be two transcontinental routes instead of three.

Mr. Farley said today at the post office that the general object had been to establish private service over the territory where air mail was heaviest for a temporary period. The post office is apparently hopeful that the outlawed companies will rapidly reorganize and offer new bids. Admittedly there are not enough independent companies to take over the routes, so that the success of the program of turning back air mail to private contractors will depend on the willingness of present companies to change their corporate structure and oust present officers.

It was announced at the post office that letters are being sent out to the 12 companies with annulled contracts that if they desired to file a brief presenting their side of the controversy they might do so, and promising that it would be considered by Mr. Farley.

There was nothing in Mr. Farley's attitude today, however, that indicated he had any intention of altering his previous drastic attitude of cancellation.

Except for Pan-American Airways, practically every aviation company in the United States that formerly carried the mails is affected by the new order, and must now hastily reorganize if it desires to stay in the field. A problem is presented for lawyers to determine what constitutes authentic and bona fide reorganization. Post Office officials decline to be quoted on the matter, but hinted informally that such reorganization might be comparatively simple.

Mr. Farley was asked today if the new "black list" would include Colonel Lindbergh. He replied that it would not, but would embrace only officials in executive positions on the old lines.


Something New!

. . in Washington News and Its Background

**The Washington Day**

The myriad events in America's capital are brought together in crisp, orderly paragraphs every day in the Monitor under this head. It provides a spotlight on national events in one of the world's greatest news centers for the easy comprehension of busy readers.

**An Intimate Message**

Friendly letters from the Monitor correspondents who are watching the nation's government from the front row appear every Monday on the editorial page.

They summarize and appraise affairs in an informal way that is as helpful as it is interesting.

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**Things Present**

The streamlining of trains is a timely topic, and it is the basis of an interesting illustrated article in the Weekly Magazine Section. Alongside, you will find a thought-provoking article on the streamlining of thought! And high time it is that the obstructions of fear and jealousy be removed from international relations. The leading article is a thoughtful argument on the subject of treaty revision, by Gilbert Murray.

If you ever had a Teddy Bear in your home, or ever intend to, don't miss the "Annals of Enoch Bear" on the Editorial page.

"Courtesy in the Home" is today's installment in the Etiquette in Daily Living series. Read it aloud at the dinner table this evening. By the way, there are some valuable hints in "Kitchen Kinks."

Well, obviously, Paris is not France, as you will note on the Home Forum page.

**And Things to Come**

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more Facts About the Bible.

## Police Finance Move to Check Ely Measure

### Unification Bill Meets Opposition of 7000 Local Officers

### Redrafting Is Likely

### Public Safety Committee Issues Formula to Apply to Any Police Bill

More than 7000 members of local police departments in Massachusetts are reported to be financing a campaign to defeat Governor Ely's police unification bill.

Each member of the Massachusetts Police Association, an organization of about 7500 policemen, has been called on to contribute $1 apiece to defeat this legislation.

The Brookline police department is scheduled to organize its campaign against this bill tonight, and similar active drives are reported to be under way in every part of the State.

Certain legislators today declared the local police, after a period of vacillation, when they were uncertain as to their position on the measure, have solidified in outright opposition.

Sponsors of the measure are quite free in declaring that they do not expect the bill to go through as drawn. The Committee for Public Safety, which helped draft it, is fully reconciled to the fact that the Legislature will completely revamp it.

The committee, however, today issued a statement outlining four bases which it believes any bill of this nature should contain. They are:

1. Central control of all police forces in the State in all crimes of violence, with power given to the commissioner to use them as he deems best.

2. Increase of the state detective bureau and fuller use of its forces and equipment. This includes a centralized bureau of identification available to the entire State, and a completely coördinated communication net with all such modern appliances as radio, teletype, and cruising cars.

3. Adequate training and pro-

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## Mayor of Haverhill Steps In to Arbitrate Shoe Strike Dispute

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 28—Mayor George E. Dalrymple moved today to do what local, regional and even national arbitration councils have failed to do—settle the shoe strike. More than 6000 men affected by the walkout are anxiously awaiting the outcome.

This morning the Mayor called in union leaders. This afternoon he will talk with representatives of the manufacturers. And tonight he probably will meet with both groups in an attempt to conciliate a dispute which threatens not only to do damage to the shoe industry here, but to spread throughout the State.

The Mayor has kept patiently on the outskirts of the controversy, preferring to let local employer and worker representatives, the Regional Labor Board or the National Labor Board reach a settlement. He has followed activities closely, however, and when he saw each of these agencies in turn become deadlocked, he decided to step into the picture.

The chief contention is arbitration. The employers want it. The workers don't. Lack of unification among the employees, however, is said to hinder progress toward settlement. The New England Regional Labor board, which failed to settle differences between employers and representatives of various labor groups, now has offered to conduct a so-called Australian ballot referendum to determine which of these labor units the workers desire.

### Started Something

Both Photos Wide World

**Dr. William A. Wirt**

Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., at Top, Who Wrote the Letter About the "Brain Trust."

**James H. Rand Jr.**

Chairman of the Committee of the Nation, Below, Who Read the Letter to the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

## Wirt Asks Help In Waging War On 'Brain Trust'

### Gary Schoolmaster Says He Can't Tell Names Without Consent

GARY, Ind., March 28 (AP)—Dr. William A. Wirt, educator, sought new allies today to support his charges against "Brain-Trusters" at Washington. He called on all civic and public leaders "who had information of the machinations of the brain trust" to lend their aid to him in the open.

Asserting that he could not carry on a "one-man battle," the Gary Superintendent of Schools said, "There are many men in Washington and throughout the country who know that the 'brain trust' is working toward a revolution in the social and economic order," and that "these men have facts to back up their contentions.

"They may be afraid to come forward because they have been told they will have to pay the piper for their fearlessness. But they must do it for the welfare of the people, for I cannot fight alone. I know the names of some of these men, but I cannot reveal them because I will not violate confidences. If they give me permission to make their names public, I will do so."

Dr. Wirt demanded a "full investigation or none" of his charges. He preferred, he said, an investigation by a congressional committee rather than by the Department of Justice, and urged that the committee hold public hearings.

## Steel Pay Up 10 P. C. April 1 In Many Mills

### About 100,000 Men Are Affected, and 320,000 More in Line

### Move Is Voluntary

### U. S. and Bethlehem Steel Are Expected to Follow—Adds $100,000,000 to Pay Rolls

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—Indications in steel circles today are that all companies will join within a few days in a general wage advance despite the fact that the industry is operating at less than half its capacity. Such a step would affect approximately 420,000 steel workers and would add about $100,000,000 to the annual steel pay roll of the country.

This was indicated today by additional announcements by companies in various parts of the United States, including several subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation of a 10 per cent increase, effective April 10, and affecting approximately 44,000 workers.

Included among these companies are the following:

National Tube Company, Lorain, Ohio, a United States Steel subsidiary, 7000 employees.

Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio, 22,000 employees.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio, 15,000 employees.

Carnegie Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, U. S. Steel subsidiary.

Inland Steel Company has 9000 men at Indiana Harbor and Chicago Heights. Milwaukee plant is idle.

Neither the United States Steel Corporation, nor the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, second largest in the industry, has issued a statement of intentions.

The announcements of 10 per cent increases yesterday came from National Steel Corporation, sixth largest producer, with 18,000 employees affected; Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, affecting about 17,000 workers; American Rolling Mill Company, Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company and Wheeling Steel Company.

Although the United States Steel Corporation held a meeting of its finance committee yesterday, directors and officials of the company denied having discussed wage increases. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has taken no steps in the matter so far, but the feeling is voiced that such an announcement may be forthcoming in a day or so.

It is estimated that a 10 per cent increase in pay for hourly, piecework and tonnage workers in the steel industry would result in inby about $1.30 a ton on the basis of creasing the cost of producing steel an average operation rate of 40 per cent of capacity. If it was extended to salary brackets the increase per ton of production would be around $1.36. It is pointed out that steel consumers are opposing price boosts on products made to date, although higher costs have made this action necessary.

### Pittsburgh Steel Mills Join 10 P.C. Wage Increase

PITTSBURGH, March 28 (AP)—Mr. Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, last night announced his concern joins in the general 10 per cent wage increase to become effective in the steel industry April 1. Approximately 18,000 of National Steel's employees are affected.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation simultaneously announced through their employee representation plan that all hourly, tonnage, piece and combination rates will be advanced approximately 10 per cent. This involves approximately 17,000 workers.

Making the announcement, Mr. Weir expressed the belief that the increase would give impetus to other recovery measures.

### Detroit Plants Follow

DETROIT, March 28 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase for 4500 mechanical employees of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, the Michigan Steel Company and the Hanna Furnace Company, all subsidiaries of the National Steel Corporation, was announced last night. The announcement stated the wage increase restored wages to the level of the period between 1926 and 1929.

### 37,000 Get 10 P. C. Increase

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 28 (AP)—Wage increases of 10 per cent, effective April 1, were announced today by Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, employing about 15,000 men in the Youngstown and Chicago districts, with about 22,000 employees in Youngstown, Chicago, Buffalo, Birmingham, Massillon and Canton.

### EHFA Makes Chattanooga Authority Headquarters

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 28 (AP)—Chattanooga, Tenn., has been selected as headquarters for the Electric Home and Farm Authority, Mr. David E. Lilienthal, its president, and director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, announced today. The EHFA was organized to make electrical appliances available to the residents of the Tennessee Valley.

"The EHFA technical committee already has approved types of electrical ranges, refrigerators and water heaters," Mr. Lilienthal said. "Some of these models will be ready for market within a month."

## Byrd to Spend Eight Months Alone In Tiny Shack to Study the Weather

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, March 28 (AP) (via Mackay Radio)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd put the final touches today on a little shack where he will spend eight months with a battery of thermometers for company.

It's all in the name of natural science. Alone in this tiny portable house at a winter advance base 123 miles south of Little America, he plans to study antarctic meteorological phenomena until the end of October.

There will be perils aplenty. Intense cold. Depressing darkness. Sudden storms. Yet, said Admiral Byrd as he departed by plane:

"I hope no one will make anything of what I am about to do. I am making no sacrifice of any kind."

He urged the 55 men at Little America not to become concerned should his radio fail. After all, he smiled, "I am not a radio operator, so the radio will probably fail."

In his absence, the men at Little America will be under command of Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, senior natural scientist and second in command.

Although the nearly-completed shack boasts little more than elbow room, Admiral Byrd minimized its shortcomings. It will be nearly fireproof, he said, and reasonably warm.

Soon, with the house sunk below the snow surface, snow will have covered all but the wireless antenna, the spinning annemometer cups and the silver weather vane.

In this world's southernmost meteorological station, Admiral Byrd plans to keep a complete record of polar weather. Food and fuel tunnels will connect with the single door in the shack, leading to supplies for the long stay.

Only a handful of men were at the plane when Admiral Byrd left the administration building where he had been living in Little America. The others were working on dog tunnels. It was 39 degrees below zero.

"Please explain to the other men," he said, "that I have not said good-by to them individually because I never say good-by."

With Pilot Bowlin at the controls, the plane was just clearing the ridge to the south of Little America when Bill Haines came flying into the radio shack.

In his hands he had a fur mukluk (moccasin) belonging to the Admiral. It had been sent to the expedition's tailor for repairs.

"He's gone off without this," said Bill, "and it will take me seven months to deliver it."

# U. S. Colleges in Near East Called Big Factor for Peace In Reception by Athenians

## American School Students From Istanbul Welcomed in Greece by President and Venizelos—Schools Owe Much to Greek Support

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS—High tribute was paid to the harmonious influence of American Educational Institutions in the Near East when 60 Turkish students from Robert College, Istanbul, and the Constantinople School for Girls, were given an enthusiastic welcome here recently.

Mr Panayoti Tsaldaris, Prime Minister; Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos and Mr. Alexander Papanastassiou, former premiers, and the Mayor of Athens, welcomed the visitors. It was stressed that the American schools, with their western methods of education, were one of the most important factors in tightening the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Papanastassiou, staunch protagonist of internationalism, declared that the existence of Robert College and similar institutions was necessary for developing peace in the near East and the Balkans.

Mr. Venizelos declared that Robert College had rendered a service to the youth of all Balkan countries. He himself, he disclosed, had been intended for the college, but had been prevented by a resolution in his native Crete. Mr. Venizelos regretted missing the opportunity of being brought up by the Robert College professors.

The Greek Government has given a number of facilities to American schools which moved from Asia Minor to Greece after disturbances in Asia Minor. Anatolia College and the Smyrna College for Girls have both been reëstablished on magnificent sites offered them by the Greek Government as gifts of gratefulness.

Before the students left Greece they were given a reception at Athens College, where Mr. Stavros Theophanidis, former deputy of the Greek Chamber, paid tribute to the press and political leaders of both countries for their efforts toward Greco-Turkish friendship. Mr. Theophanidis was once a student of Robert College He urged all old students to live up to the motto, "True to Thee in every land."

"These men," he concluded, "the Hamlins, the Roberts, the Washburns, who were born far away across the ocean and yet came to spend their lives and their money with us and for us, have made the American flag an ensign emblematic of service and goodwill."


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## The Garden Seed Salesman

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Trade Horizon Looks Brighter

(Continued from Page 1)

mitted himself to speculate in this vein, expressing the belief that a large potential demand for capital goods already exists which will soon force increased employment.

Simultaneously he announced a study of price changes under the recovery program to meet the persistent criticism that prices continue to rise out of all proportion to purchasing power.

* * *

**Government Loans:** Help for private industry again became an acute issue as the Senate Banking Committee voted to substitute Senator Carter Glass's proposal for direct Federal Reserve Bank loans for the Federal Reserve Board's original proposal to set up intermediate credit banks to perform this function. Still a third proposal comes from the RFC which would like to handle the loans itself. Between the RFC wanting to make the loans, the Federal Reserve Board wanting to push the responsibility on some one else and Senator Glass wanting the board to take it—the committee is a little muddled.

Nevertheless it seems quite determined to approve of some device which will extend the fundamental of direct federal loans—already available for farming, housing, railroads—to all private industry. Partly responsible is the belief that only through such a threat can the channels of commercial credit be sufficiently loosened and partly the general tendency of the recovery program to branch out into all phases of the national life. President Roosevelt in recent letters to the Banking Committee chairman favored the credit bank plan.

* * *

**Strikes and Settlements:** With wages going up through the steel and associated industries, and already up throughout the automobile industry, strike menaces recede still further into the past. The railroad wage dispute, with President Roosevelt out of town, settled down to a long pull. Even normally optimistic railroad coördinator Joseph B. Eastman confessed he saw no prospect of any immediate settlement. Both sides seem to have dug in until the President gets back. All the same no threats or hard feeling from this source marred the clearing labor skies.

Only in the bituminous coal industry was there a serious labor problem to plague General Johnson—than whom there is no other individual in Washington more thoroughly sick of strike threats at the moment. But no sooner was the automobile industry out of the way than this had to pop up again in the form of labor demands for a 35-hour week and $5 basic daily wage.

* * *

**On the Tax Question:** It develops that the Senate is even more inclined than the House to clamp down on unearned income. In a new version of a tax bill brought out today by the Senate's Finance Committee are to be found provisions for digging $72,000,000 more from the pockets of United States citizens than the House originally intended.

The Senate would do this through levies on big unearned incomes, and estate taxes enough higher than house rates to counteract more generous allowances on earned income and still produce more revenue. The committee would increase from $8000 to $20,000 the amount which could be claimed for a 10 per cent credit on earned income.

* * *

**Sugar:** This commodity followed close on the heels of cotton as the cynosure of crop-reductionists. Having pushed the Bankhead bill putting a tight "gag" on free cotton production almost to the point of final passage they today brought an equally tight sugar control measure into the congressional limelight. Introduced by Representative Marvin Jones, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, it represents a compromise between the domestic beet sugar producers who would not be aversive to an exclusive market and others who feel the American public should have a little cane sugar in their cake if they want it.

Mr. Jones proposes a domestic beet sugar quota of 1,550,000 tons and a domestic cane sugar quota of 260,000. Quotas from insular possessions and Cuba—and these are the ticklish ones—are sagely left to the Secretary of Agriculture to fix. Mr. Jones was making no mistakes on those Cuban figures.

## Central American Compact Advanced

GUATEMALA CITY, March 28 (By U. P.)—Steps toward coöperation among the five Central American Republics were approved with reservations here yesterday. Three articles of President Ubico's project of confraternity were incorporated in the treaty the Central American Conference is slowly building up.

Article three of the project becomes article two of the treaty, regarding the engagement of the governments to coöperate and unify common interests. The first article concerned arbitration procedure.

The countries retain full sovereignty and free action in internal matters and foreign policy according to Article three of the treaty, which is Article 19 of the project, modified.

The following article approved—No. 3 in the project, modified—states that citizens of each country residing in the other Central American countries will be considered natives with equal civil rights and duties, and on application, political rights.

## *Sleigh Bells Lure Ford To Old-Fashioned Ride*

DETROIT, March 28 (AP)—Mr. Henry Ford went sleighing yesterday.

Drifting snow, piled high by a sudden, unseasonable storm prompted the motor magnate to return to the transportation of his youth as he sent several sleighs to pick up pupils of his Greenfield Village school.

Mr. Ford could not resist the temptation of jingling bells and an old-fashioned ride, so he climbed into one of his sleighs, helped the driver collect children, and spent more than two hours in one of the heaviest storms in years.

## Spanish Socialists Join Syndicalists In General Strike

ZARAGOZA, Spain, March 28 (AP)—Socialists threw their strength behind Syndicalists in a revolutionary general strike here today.

Under provisions of a state of alarm, similar to martial law, authorities sent armed forces out to patrol the streets and prevent public disturbances.

The Governor arranged a special corps to maintain public services in the event they were crippled by the strike.

"The strike is illegal and revolutionary and will be summarily suppressed," the Governor said.

Thus far only minor incidents had been reported.

The declarations came shortly after a great popular demonstration as four victims of bombings which occurred Monday and yesterday were buried.

## Women in Virginia Set CWA Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHRISTIANSBURG, Va.—Montgomery County's Civil Works Service project, successfully completed March 15, was one of the first undertakings of this kind under the CWA program to receive federal approval, one of the first to be launched, and one of the first to be finished.

The workers, mostly women, compiled a complete modern indexing system to all public records relating to real estate and property titles, from the organization of the county in 1776 up to the end of 1933. The index system, county officials say, will serve to reduce the cost of abstracts of title for many years to come.

About 25 per cent of the workers on this project have been absorbed into industrial or other permanent employment.


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# Labor Foundation Fills Widest Gap In Recovery Plan

## Must Follow Industry in Putting House in Order for Equitable Rights

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—The foundation work for filling in the widest and most dangerous gap in the Roosevelt recovery program has been laid here in the President's settlement of the automobile labor strike. That gap was the absence of any supervision over labor which would parallel the NRA's supervision over industry and place the two forces in the national economic picture on an equitable basis.

This significant result of the strike settlement became apparent here today as industry, labor and the Administration began an analysis of the implications of the sensational document which may very possibly become the corner stone of a new national policy toward labor.

Experts and objective students of the labor situation have long believed that the recovery program was seriously incomplete so long as it provided only for putting a bridle on industry while at the same time giving the existing labor organizations carte blanche to utilize the national emergency as a means for advancing their own organizational objectives.

**Responsibilities for Labor**

But not until now has the Administration taken any official notice of the inequity of the situation. It has been content with insisting that industry put its house in order and that it recognize labor rights of collective bargaining. Its only concern with labor has been with labor rights, not with labor responsibilities.

All this changes with the two definite propositions which President Roosevelt sets up for the government of industry-labor relationships in his settlement. Those propositions, implicit if not explicit in the terms of the document, are:

First, that the objectives of collective bargaining must be the enhanced welfare of all labor, and not the dominance of labor by a single organization for the furtherance of its selfish interest, and

Second, that a labor organization has no moral right to paralyze industry and the public business by strikes merely to increase its own power. It has responsibilities to the public as well as rights.

**Question of Authority**

Manifestly, these propositions are—as leaders here are beginning to point out—a blow at the very existence as well as the hegemony of the American Federation of Labor in the labor field. The President's document says to the federation in effect if not in so many words, "Your claim to the right to represent American labor and to strike at will to enforce that right cannot be recognized, first, because you actually represent only about one-tenth of American labor; second, because your objective is not the advancement of all labor, but only a segment of labor, and, third, because your own house is not in order."

It then goes on to imply that the eventual and proper form of labor organization is an industrial union which would parallel in its structure the organization of industry under the NRA. It actually lays the groundwork for such a new type of labor organization by stating that collective bargaining shall be done through a committee on which all labor groups involved in a particular dispute shall be represented proportionately.

**Groups Vote Together**

This forecasts the day when all employees of a given industry, or unit thereof, shall automatically be members of an industrial union and shall bargain with their industry for their common welfare, with the Federal Government holding the balance between the two to make sure there shall be no injustice on either side.

Growing dissatisfaction at A. F. of L. headquarters with the automobile settlement is providing a natural indication of that organization's hostility to the idealistic scheme implied by the President's words. For such a scheme of industrial unionism would mean either the complete abandonment of the federation or a reorganization so sweeping that it would continue in name only.

There are far-sighted men within the federation who look forward to such an outcome. But they are few and consist of those who have more interest in labor's welfare than the continued existence of their own particular organization.

## Drop in Civil Works Leaves Labor Deficit

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, last night made public employment figures which he said showed that private industry had been unable to absorb men at the rate with which the Government dropped them from its civil works administration pay roll.

During February, Mr. Green said, 920,000 were dropped from civil works while industrial employment increased 350,000.

Mr. Green said federation reports showed 11,688,000 without work in industry in January and that this was reduced to 11,374,000 in February, with trade union figures showing approximately the same rate of gain for the first half of March. The figures, Mr. Green said, showed the first employment gain in the month of February since the beginning of the depression.

## Rail Program Employs Many New Workers

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that more than 4000 additional men are now employed actively on its electrification and equipment program which is being financed by the Public Works Administration.

The company said 3000 furloughed employees are working on roadway electrification between New York and Washington and 1400 have been given regular employment on new car construction in the railroad's shops at Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburgh.

The announcement added that 1200 additional men will be given regular jobs within the next two weeks, with the peak of employment to be reached in the early part of June, when approximately 8000 furloughed men will be at work on the improvement program.


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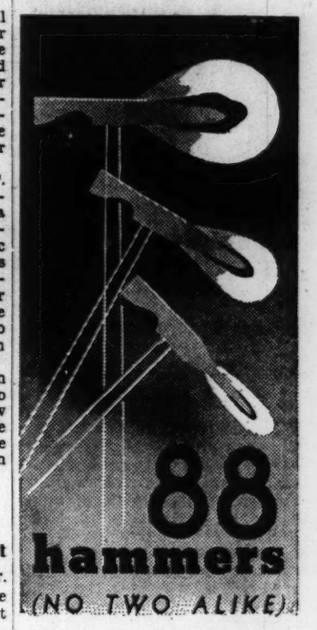


**The hammers of a piano? Here, surely, there is room—even in a Steinway—for economical mass production! Alas, no. For the hammer affects the piano tone, too—its firmness, and its equality. "I would rather see us give up almost any other operation than making our own hammers," said a Steinway executive recently.**

**The whole point of hammer-making is to secure the correct felt tension for each particular string, precisely at the point of attack. Every hammer must be tested by hand, and there are no two hammers exactly alike. They must be larger for the bass, but made of softer felt; smaller for the treble, but of harder felt.**

**The felt, in turn, must be pressed into shape by special machinery. (This is ordinarily done in four hours, but Steinway hammers require from twenty-four to seventy-two.) Costly and laborious, yes. But part of the thing that makes a Steinway a Steinway—and the choice of Paderewski.**

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ILLUSTRATED is a two-piece all-wool knit suit with a bold check design in mixture colors. The predominating shades are Red, Brown, Navy and Olive. Belted hip length coat has two flap pockets which can be buttoned. Skirt has six pleats, giving ample room for sports or walking.
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Quality fibre with rubber tire artillery wheels. Handle brake, corduroy lining and wind shield.

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To inquire for Mary
For help the night Junior was sick
To make appointments (Bridge - movies - visits)
To plumber for leaky pipe
To Whites (congratulations)
To grocery store
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Calls to Mother
To get correct time
Business calls by John.
Calls by children
#
Cost of telephone for one month
$3.25

ONE woman listed telephone calls made in her home for a month. Then she checked the importance of the calls against the amount of her bill.

She found that the telephone was tied in with every family activity. Without it, the whole household would have been disorganized. And the cost was so small compared to service rendered!

The use made of telephone service varies in detail among families, but is usually similar in range and variety. And always, the telephone is *there*, ready to serve, earn, protect.

*Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.*

**NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

# Irish Sweepstakes Would Be Banned By Reform Bills

## Two Measures Introduced to Curb Betting and Lotteries

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 28 — Advance toward effecting two urgently needed social reforms is made by the Government's Betting and Lotteries Bill introduced in the House of Lords Tuesday evening.

This measure would outlaw from England and Scotland the Irish Sweepstakes wherein persons resident in Britain have paid £12,000,000 in the past three and a quarter years.

It also would reduce by two-thirds the present gigantically patronized opportunities for day-to-day gambling on 200 greyhound racing tracks established in the United Kingdom since 1926.

The bill strikes hard at a number of strongly intrenched vested interests. The entire Irish Sweepstakes publicity system in Great Britain would be illegal. British newspapers would be forbidden to report prize winners in such lotteries or to include other public sweepstakes information of almost any kind. Subscriptions to and prizes from public lotteries anywhere would be rendered liable to confiscation. Both the sale of and intention to sell sweepstakes tickets would be subjected to fines and imprisonment.

Greyhound racing tracks in Britain, if licensed by local authorities, might utilize totalizators (betting machines) but could not operate upon more than an average of two days weekly. Totalizators also could not be worked so as to pay more than bare expenses to owners. Totalizators also would be prohibited elsewhere than upon authorized racing tracks, thereby precluding reappearance of recently prohibited gambling clubs. Betting of any kind with young persons under 17 would be punishable.

Existing restrictions upon newspaper competitions partaking of the nature of lotteries would be stiffened up. On the other hand small private sweepstakes, not run for profit, would be made legal.

The existing street betting law is not affected.

## Blue Boy's Trophies Make Quilt in Iowa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Toledo, Iowa

BLUE and red ribbons form the main color scheme of a quilt made up of trophies received in hog shows, which is on display in a store window here.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton of this community gathered the ribbons in all parts of the country, exhibiting his fancy Hampshire hogs, and especially Blue Boy. The trophies represent some $7000 in money prizes won in the last three years, according to Mr. Pemberton. His mother made the quilt at Legrand, Iowa.

## Puerto Rican Governor Acts to Stop 'Gas' War

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 29 (By U. P.)—Puerto Rico's gasoline war reached a climax yesterday when Governor Winship signed a bill establishing a Petroleum Products Commission with authority to buy and sell gasoline as well as fix prices for the fuel. The measure carries an appropriation of $300,000.

The preamble of the law states that the island is dependent upon motor transportation and that price-fixing gasoline companies constitute a public menace. Charges that gasoline companies here had fixed their prices recently caused a consumers' strike against the concerns.

# Small Farms Help Workers in Fight With Depression

## Banker Sees Solution of Current Problem in Decentralization

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—Small farms within reasonable distance of the plants in which occasional jobs are to be had are "anchors to windward" which are aiding many unemployed industrial workers tide over the depression, according to Mr. Fred W. Shibley, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company.

In an article entitled, "Decentralization—Is It a Solution?" in the current executives' service bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Mr. Shibley cites several groups of factory workers who are escaping the hardships of centralization by planting a few acres of ground and raising stock.

During a drive along the countryside in North Carolina in 1931, Mr. Shibley saw many little garden farms of from five to ten acres, each with a modern bungalow, a one-car garage, hen houses and small outbuildings, the article says.

**Alfalfa for Pigs**

"In the fields, women and children were at work," it continues. "Each little farm had a patch of cotton and I observed several small fields of alfalfa in which pigs were preparing themselves for the winter's pork barrel.

"I was informed that a majority of these farms were owned by men who had jobs in a city some 20 miles away; that they went to and from their work each day in their automobiles, or that they had other sources of income, their farms and their homes being anchors to windward—safety factors which assured them and their families a supply of food in the event that all other means should fail."

A mill village near by, where there was work for only 500 or 600 people, although 3700 workers had formerly been employed, illustrated the menace of centralization, the article says.

"This immense factory, like a feudal castle of old, was surrounded by over 600 frame houses, the homes of its operatives," it continues. "The idle workers had been permitted to continue to occupy their homes without rent during the layoff period. There were no gardens, not even grass lawns about these houses, no trees, no flowers."

The unemployed workers living in these homes besieged the personnel manager of the mill by day and night to put them back to work so that they might get food for themselves and their children, the article says.

**Community Farming**

The sequel to the story was that the manager of the mill, the following year, obtained without charge a one-year lease on about 150 acres of idle agricultural land about five miles from the mill village.

"He had it plowed, and furnished fertilizer at the company's expense," the article continues. "Every employee was given the right to work on this land under the direction of a skilled farmer as many idle days as he cared to and was given credit for the hours spent on the farm.

"In the autumn, the crop of vegetables was distributed among the employees in proportion to the number of hours they had labored on the farm. In addition, the company built a little canning factory not larger than an ordinary bedroom, in which 20,000 cans of tomatoes were preserved and distributed.

"The manager told me that employees of the mill who were not physically able to work on the common farm were given a share just the same as the others who had contributed their labor.

"There were no hungry people in the village during the winter which followed."

## Brooke Heads for Australia

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—On a solo flight to Australia, Mr. H. L. Brooke of Yorkshire left Lympne early today flying the Heart's Content, the machine made famous by Capt. James Mollison in his flight to Canada in 1932. Mr. Brooke is entering the air race from London to Melbourne in October, for which prizes of $75,000 are offered in connection with Victoria state's centenary, and his present flight is a survey of the course.

## *They Are Honoring a King—Find the King*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

**Dollfus, Gömbös and Mussolini See a Review**

**Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, Wears the Derby. Next to Him Is Gen. Julius Gömbös, Premier of Hungary, Then Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier.**

Lest there be no mistake that the military review given in Rome was in honor of the King of Siam, let it be said that the Oriential potentate, who is on his leisurely way to the United States, is indicated by the arrow. But the lad in front of him—evidently of the royal ménage—appears to be having the time of his life.

# College Girls Visit Slums To Learn of Welfare Work

## Three Days' Inspection of New York Activities Planned to Give Detailed Knowledge

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—A group of some 35 college girls carried their classroom theories on sociology into the New York slums today, and came to grips with some of the grim problems of depression welfare work. Sponsored by an association of volunteers of the New York Welfare Council, this first-hand insight into practical sociology is designed to give girls from more than a dozen eastern girls' colleges a working knowledge of the various social movements which they will be called upon to support in later life.

They will pass three days here visiting girls' and boys' clubhouses, a day nursery, a lodge for homeless men, a health center, a city hospital, the seamen's institute and other representative welfare organizations. At each a member of the staff will explain the various activities and answer questions.

Preceding the first visits this morning, the group met at the Russell Sage Foundation for a preliminary bird's-eye view of the entire field of welfare work in this city. Miss Jane Hoey, acting director of the Welfare Council, used charts and descriptions to show how the work of the 800 different sociological organizations here are coördinated through the Welfare Council to avoid duplication of effort and money.

From there the field seminar proceeded to their case-system study of the methods and constructive activities of several organizations. The Welfare Council will look to these girls and their classmates who will soon be deciding on their use of leisure time after college, for both financial support and volunteer work.

At the conclusion of the three-day study there will be conferences to review the ground covered and to analyze the significance of what they have seen. Members of the association of volunteers will lead informal discussions and many of the group will prepare reports to carry back to their college classes and organizations.

## Police Comb Paris For Concealed Arms

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, March 28 — Police are combing Paris today for hidden supplies of arms in an effort to check the arming of political formations.

Stirred to immediate action by resolution of the parliamentary commission investigating the February riots, the Minister of Justice, M. Henri Chéron, has already confiscated quantities of arms in several sections of the city. The commission has asked the Government to take necessary steps to "make impossible the arming of political associations."

Reports and allegations that political groups of both extreme right and left are preparing for civil war had aroused apprehension among the Parisian populace and at present such police developments are welcome. Doubts are freely expressed, however, whether anything short of a drastic repressive measures could keep organizations from arming if they are determined to do so. But it is realized that closer police control over sales of fire arms, and particularly automatic rifles and machine guns, constitutes the first step toward solving the problem.

"AND THOSE PRETTY HANDS MUST NEVER SCRUB OR WASH DISHES"
FOOLISH BOY— I'M GOING TO HELP YOU GET AHEAD. OF COURSE, I'LL WASH DISHES, BUT MY HANDS WON'T SHOW IT
BUT DARLING--
NO BUTS AT ALL! WITH LUX IN THE DISHPAN MY HANDS WILL LOOK AS THOUGH I HAD MAIDS TO DO ALL THE WORK — IT'S A ONE-CENT-A-DAY BEAUTY TREATMENT
HONEY, YOU'RE A WONDER— HOW DID I EVER WIN SUCH A WIFE?

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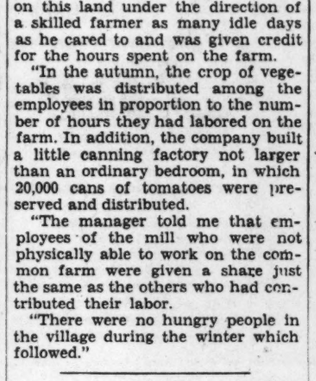


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"When GM does it you *know* it's going to click"

YOU'VE probably heard people express their trust in General Motors in just such words as those.

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The real admirers of General Motors will point to what's back of all this.

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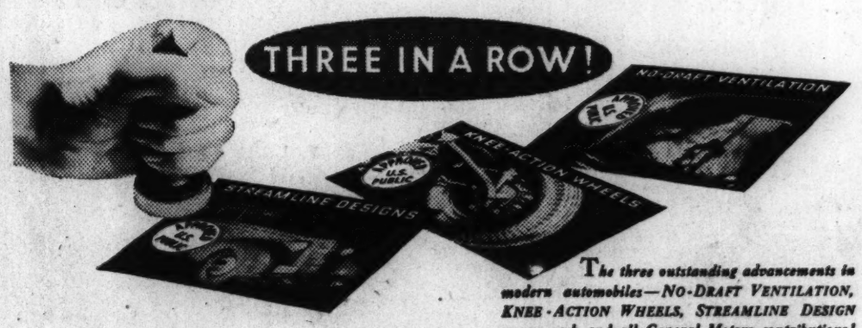


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*Last year the Customer Research Staff of General Motors mailed a questionnaire, "The Proving Ground of Public Opinion," to more than 1,500,000 owners of all makes of cars asking what features they most desired in their next cars. The Automobile Buyer's Guide is based on this automotive survey. If you haven't obtained your copy address Customer Research Staff, General Motors, Detroit, Michigan*

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# Recovery Parade Shows Big Gains Over Last March

## NRA Percentages Place Commodity Groups Leading All

Reverberations of the bank holiday of last year shook the adding machines in NRA headquarters in the first half of March this year. Percentages of gain that ranged from 6.6 per cent on food to the amazing boost of 83.7 per cent in the automobile trade show the difference between that period of doubt and fear and the present rise in buying, as well as sentiment.

These figures issued by the Massachusetts Retail Sales Index show, according to Mr. William Henry Smith, director of the group, to what depths trade dropped during the bank holiday rather than how good business is now. Because of this, he pointed out, the rise in food sales shows the lowest gain, since people had to eat, regardless of closed banks.

The commodity groups where contraction of buying was most noticeable naturally made the most spectacular gains. Furniture led this group with a gain of 67.7 per cent. But this gain is not merely a sign that the banks were closed last year and no one bought furniture. In that gain is also a rise above the figures of a month ago, showing the steadily increasing confidence and returning prosperity.

One of the most extraordinary gains in the commodity field, not to be discounted by the bank holiday, is in the apparel group where gains of 71.6 per cent were registered. Closed banks do not explain the whole story. The buying public approaches the Easter parade this year with more money and a lot more confidence.

The whole line of march that shows the upward trend in business is headed, of course, by the automotive group. Its gain of 83.7 per cent over the corresponding period of last year may be attributed to many causes, the threat of a strike in the industry having its effect in increasing sales, but in the final analysis, the report shows, it points to larger volumes of business which is being reflected in more manufacturing and employment.


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# Boston Events

## TONIGHT

**Theaters**

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Sigmund Romberg's musical romance of Civil War days, revived with colorful settings and costumes and plenty of powerful singing. 8:30.

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). Mabel Taliaferro as a school teacher who falls in love while staying in an inn in the Tyrol. 8:30.

**Movies**

ORPHEUM—"Looking for Trouble," with Jack Oakie and Spencer Tracy as two telephone "trouble shooters"—with one of the troubles encountered, a California earthquake. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—Gilbert Seldes' "Mad Age," made up of filmed episodes of American history since the beginning of the war. Also a German musical film, "The Song Is Ended." 1:20, 4:20, 7:30, 10:10. German lesson tonight at 9.

KEITH'S—"This Man Is Mine." Irene Dunne holds the affections of a husband in the face of spirited competition. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

BOSTON—Negro revue, "Harlem on Parade," with Buck and Bubbles. On the screen, "Madame Spy"—adventures on the Russian frontier during the war. 10:15 a. m., 1:28, 4:45, 7:44, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney strives to acquire a little social polish—for awhile—in "Jimmy the Gent." On the stage, high speed clay modeling interests artists. There is also dancing and singing of various kinds. Sevitzky's orchestra gets much applause for a medley of Jerome Kern airs—ending with "Smoke In Your Eyes." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

UPTOWN—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Hips, Hips, Hooray." 2:43, 5:31, 8:19.

**Music**

STRING QUARTETS—Chardon and Durrell string quartettes presented by the Longy School of Music in Jordan Hall. Program: Chausson's Concerto for violin, piano and string quartette; Enesco's octet for strings; Piston's string quartet. 8:15.

**Other Events**

FORD HALL FORUM COURSE—James P. Roberts lectures in "American Law and Civil Rights" course, on "True Freedom." Room 355, Little Building. 8.

BOSTON ART CLUB—"The Romance of Early American Art," by Anthony J. Philpott, art critic of the Boston Globe. Open to all those interested. 8:15.

Y. W. C. A.—Workshop Guild play, "Lady Joanna." In Meditation Chapel, 140 Clarendon Street. 7.

BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—Free lecture by Fletcher Steele, landscape architect, on "Gardens to Live in—Europe and America." 16 Somerset Street. 8.

**TOMORROW**

FOGG MUSEUM—"Lost Sculptures of the Parthenon," by Prof. Rhys Carpenter, of Bryn Mawr College. 4:30.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Flowers in Design II," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS — Annual conference of Division of Music. Hotel Bradford, 10 a. m. Ensemble Symphonique plays in Lobby Salon at 10:30 a. m. Dr. Sigmund Spaeth speaks on "The Art of Enjoying Music," at 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — "Good Speech, a Necessary Requisite for the Club Woman," by Helene Bell. 11 a. m.

FINNISH CHORAL SOCIETY—Program in International Institute House, 190 Beacon Street. 3:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Future." Final lecture in "English Gallery" course by Albert Mansbridge. 8.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE—Free lectures. "Current Events," by Philip Marson of Boston Teachers College. 3. "Business Law—Mortgaged Property." 4:15.

# *Boy's 'Big Deal' Flops But He Wins After All*

PORTLAND, Maine, March 28 (AP)—Local code administration in the dairy, leather, banking and electrical industries were all entangled yesterday by a 9-year-old boy's venture into the realm of finance.

The boy attempted to cash a check at the store of Mr. Edward S. Boulos, electrician, whose suspicion was aroused by the crude indorsement in red ink.

The check was made payable to a dairy company and the boy admitted he took it and indorsed it himself. He wanted to get a pair of shoes, he said, holding up a foot to show soles worn through. So Mr. Boulos forgot about the check and the boy got a new pair of shoes—free.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Decreasing cloudiness and colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 20 by early morning; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature in the afternoon; moderate northerly winds.

**Maine:** Cloudy and colder, probably with snow in the southeast portion tonight; Thursday fair.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature.

**Massachusetts:** Cloudy and colder, possibly with rain on the southeast coast early tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature in the interior.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature in the interior.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northerly winds diminishing tonight, and overcast weather with rain a short distance off the coast; Thursday generally fair.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 37 | 65 | New Orleans. | 42 | 58 |
| Bermuda | 70 | 74 | New York | 34 | 60 |
| Chicago | 20 | 28 | Norfolk, Va. | 42 | 74 |
| Denver | 42 | 66 | Philadelphia. | 38 | 68 |
| Helena, Mont. | 20 | 54 | St. Louis | 26 | 32 |
| Jacksonville. | 56 | 76 | St. Paul | 36 | 38 |
| Kansas City. | 28 | 42 | San Francisco | 58 | 68 |
| Los Angeles. | 56 | 76 | Washington. | 38 | 70 |
| Miami, Fla. | 76 | 78 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 28.
B—Maximum March 27.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday 9:43 p. m., Thursday 10:01 a. m. Height of tides 8.9 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:34 p. m.


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# Cambridge Asks Payment of Taxes On College Lands

## Harvard, Radcliffe and M. I. T. Levy Would Give $1,440,000 to City

The Cambridge City Council voted last night to ask Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Radcliffe to pay a year's taxes on their $43,000,000 worth of tax-exempt property.

"Cambridge's financial condition needs strengthening," the council said, and the three members agreed that $1,440,000 possible income would be of considerable assistance. The resolution was introduced by Councilman John W. Lyons, who asserted that the institutions should come to the assistance of the city during times of stringent need. Harvard has approximately $30,000,000 worth of tax-exempt property. Technology $11,000,000 and Radcliffe $2,000,000. Nearly one-fourth of the total area of Cambridge is owned by these institutions.

**Colleges Agreed to Pay**

A voluntary agreement was entered into by the three institutions with the city of Cambridge in 1929, whereby they agreed to voluntarily set aside a portion of their privilege of tax exemption on real property for a period of 20 years, and pay a tax on all property acquired after July 1, 1928.

The agreement drawn up was worded in such a way that it provided for annual payment of a sum equivalent to taxes, yet at the same time carefully retained the right to tax exemption. This privilege of exemption on real property is worldwide in prevalence, founded on precedents 1000 years old, their roots in the inception of universities during the Middle Ages.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University at the time, said: "Quite apart from the pride and usefulness to Cambridge of possessing some of the greatest educational institutions in the country, the question whether their presence, with the exemption of their land from taxation, is a financial benefit or detriment to the city, has often been discussed. The land they own certainly involves very little positive expenditure; little for care of streets, or prevention of fire, and almost none for schools, since there are very few families living in the buildings exempt from taxation.

**Makes Land Valuable**

"That their existence here has raised the value of adjoining taxable land is obvious from a study of the history of real estate values in the parts of the city where they are situated. That the people of Cambridge thought such institutions a benefit is clear, for the Mayor, City Council, and Chamber of Commerce invited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to settl in the city, when it was about to purchase a site across the river in Boston, and without such an invitation would have done so.

"On the other hand there is a limit to the amount of land that can be acquired without doing more harm than good to the revenue of the city."

So far as is known, Harvard believes it is the first university to have entered into any such agreement with municipal authority.

# *Actions to Qualify Needy for Becket Aid*

BECKET, Mass., March 28 (AP)—There will be no aid from the town for needy persons who spend what little money they have on alcoholic beverages or automobiles, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Welfare Board.

"Those who maintain autos for pleasure during the summer will receive scant attention if, when winter comes, they find themselves in want and apply for aid," the statement read, adding that "persons who spend their money on alcoholic beverages need not hope to receive any consideration from the Welfare Department."

## Laura Ingalls at Porto Alegre

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 28 (AP)—Pan American Airways radio reported yesterday that Miss Laura Ingalls, United States flier, had arrived at Porto Alegre after a 600-mile flight from Buenos Aires.

# The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

## What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 900kc-WBZ-333m | 890kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1419kc-WAAB-211m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Farm reports..... | Folk music..... | Yankee Singers.... | Skippy sketch..... |
| 5:15 | Monitor Views News.. | Talk, Frank Buck. | The Cosmopolitans | CBS soloist; orch.. |
| 5:30 | The Singing Lady... | Frank Merriwell.. | "Jack Armstrong"... | Melody Mart..... |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie.. | Boleman Trio..... | White's Scrap Book | CBS vocal trio..... |
| 6:00 | Westminster Choir, | Evening Tattler; | Reports; news..... | "Buck Rogers"..... |
| 6:15 | mixed chorus..... | sketches; music.. | Merry-Go-Round.... | "Bobby Benson"... |
| 6:30 | Reports; sports.... | Speaker; music... | Local dance music. | CBS dance music.. |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news.. | Your Folks & Mine | Happy Minstrel.... | Local dance music. |
| 7:00 | Amos 'n' Andy..... | Hollywood stars... | Myrt and Marge... | Reports; news..... |
| 7:15 | John Herrick; orch.... | "Billy Bachelor" | Just Plain Bill.... | Local dance music. |
| 7:30 | Fire Dept. speaker.. | After Dinner Revue | 'Music on the Air' | Speaker; music.... |
| 7:45 | Irene Rich, talk..... | The Goldbergs.... | Boake Carter, news | N. E. Council talk.. |
| 8:00 | Crime Clues: serial | BaronMunchausen; | CBS soloists; orch. | Bay State Broad- |
| 8:15 | mystery story..... | Steeden Orch..... | Edwin C. Hill..... | casting and Mu- |
| 8:30 | Dangerous Paradise.. | Lillian and Chet.. | Albert Spalding;. | sicians' Local No. |
| 8:45 | Three Blue Notes..... | Musical comedy... | soloist; orch..... | 9 Orchestra..... |
| 9:00 | Ray Knight and his | "Lavender and Old | 'They Grind Ex- | Talk, 'Taxation'.. |
| 9:15 | Cuckoos; sketch; or.. | Lace"; musical... | ceeding Small"... | Vocal ensemble.... |
| 9:30 | John Charles Thomas, | Musical concert; | Lombardo Orch.; | Local dance music. |
| 9:45 | baritone; orch..... | soloists; orch..... | Burns and Allen. | Reports; news..... |
| 10:00 | Lopez Orchestra; so- | Barnyard Music | Fiorito Orch.; | Boston Arena. |
| 10:15 | loists; trio..... | and male quartet | Dick Powell..... | Gerry Harrison, |
| 10:30 | Sammy Liner and his | Ranny Weeks and | Soloist; orch..... | reporting ..... |
| 10:45 | orchestra ..... | his orchestra..... | Reports; music.... | CBS soloists; orch. |
| 11:00 | Reports; sport review.. | Forecasts; talk.... | Yankee News Serv- | Nick Lucas; orch.. |
| 11:15 | Local dance music... | William Scotti and | ice; Jack Little & | Local dance music. |
| 11:30 | Popular vocalists... | his orchestra..... | his orchestra..... | Jack Fisher's Or- |
| 11:45 | News; dance music... | NBC dance music.. | CBS dance music.. | chestra; soloist.. |

## *Tomorrow's Features*

### *Up to Luncheon*

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: harmonica band; speakers; orchestra.

### *After Luncheon*

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Axel E. Zetterman, Mass. Assoc. of Selectmen.
2:30 WBZ, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Walter Piston, guest conductor.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Music—Scandinavian Folk Songs.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, half hour program of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, "The National Institution of Public Affairs," Chester H. McCall.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": narrator; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edisen Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Passover program, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.

### *Dinner and After*

8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light," dramatic sketch of the sea.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; guest soloists.
8:00 WNAC, Preview of talking picture, with Norma Shearer and Herbert Marshall.
8:30 WNAC, Josef Lhevinne; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the west.
9:00 WNAC, "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Nelson Eddy, baritone.

### *Late Evening*

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor; sketch.
10:30 WBZ, "America Must Choose"; talks, Lionel Edie and Willard Thorp.
10:30 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
11:20 WNAC, "Disabled Men—Their Problem," Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
11:30 WEEI, District of Columbia Young Democratic Club: "Cuba's Relation to the United States," Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State.
11:30 WNAC, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve program: speakers; bands.

# Up and Down Beacon Hill

**Insidious Touch of Elbows**

As chronicled on the front page of all the Boston papers yesterday, some 2000 taxpayers gave the public an idea how quickly a crowd can well up from apparently nowhere.

One moment there was just the usual amount of traffic passing in front of the State House; the next a dense blanket of humanity, solidified by a common bond—the desire to escape the inequitable burdens of the depression.

♪ ♪ ♪

They stood for an hour before the State House, welded into that strange entity of a crowd. They waited, their placards scarcely moving, for an hour. They waited either for their delegation to come out or for President of the Senate Erland F. Fish and Speaker Everett Saltonstall to address them from the balcony of the State House. But there was only silence from the State House and no one but the curious and reporters appeared on the balcony. ♪ ♪ ♪

**Mayor Talked to Them**

The crowd then flowed down Beacon Street to City Hall—the 2000 incrementing their ranks as they went by 500 more. No sooner had they jammed School Street in front of City Hall than the tall, slow figure of Mayor Mansfield was before them. The Mayor—the representative of these people—addressed the crowd.

It doesn't sound like much of a concession but it is the first time City Hall oldsters remember a Mayor doing this sort of thing. The 2500 people listened for more than 20 minutes to this lone man who is bending all his powers to accomplish what the crowd was demanding—lower taxes and relief.

♪ ♪ ♪

But he is nearer to the auditing department and the city treasury than are these people, and many of their demands fail to square with what is reasonably possible. The Mayor sought to divert the force of the petitioners into the proper democratic channels by urging them to support his legislative program, which, he told them, will give them eventually substantially all they ask.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Same Make-Up**

Some Massachusetts Republicans are in an almost unbelievable position. How will they distinguish themselves from the Democrats? There's the rub, or some such.

Having made up a platform of liberal tenets at a recent conference called by the Republican Club of Massachusetts, certain G. O. P. leaders find themselves made up exactly like New Dealers.

Believe it or not, this is the real dilemma—how to be liberal without looking like Hugh Johnson, with a brain trust in attendance and the Blue Eagle calling them "Daddy."

♪ ♪ ♪

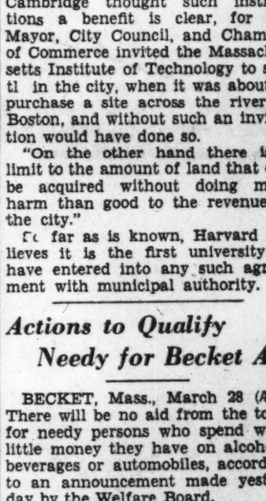
And to make matters worse, these left-wing Republicans are not so certain either President Roosevelt or Governor Ely has a vulnerable spot in his political armor. One Republican, high in the ranks, admitted there is nothing in Governor Ely's administrative record against which a single epithet could be effectively directed. In fact, some Republicans are not so certain the Governor has not the heart of a real G. O. P. man. Returning from reading his annual message to the Legislature this session, Governor Ely is quoted as having said to a fellow office-holder, "Wasn't that a great Republican speech?" ♪ ♪ ♪

**Looking for That Seam**

Even left-wing Republicans—who are the ones who admit things have been happening these last few years—recently took hope. They actually believed for a moment that the Administration had rubbed against Rugged Individualism and come off second best. That was during the air-mail hearings, when movie audiences were applauding Lindbergh more loudly than Roosevelt. But the President's successful solution of the threatened motor strike took the Administration out of range and blotted out the patch of blue in the Republican skies.

Now certain Republicans are looking for an honest-to-goodness distinction, a seam in the seamless garment of liberalism.

Ralph M. Blagden.

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# Boston Business Helped by Curb On Parking 'Hog'

## Court Finds Car Owner Responsible in Case of Operator's Fault

Boston business spurted today as the space usually occupied by the "eight-hour parking hog" in the city's retail district was filled several times during the day by legitimate parkers desiring to shop.

And for this new stimulant of trade, retail merchants are saluting the Massachusetts Supreme Court decision which spells trouble for the selfish motorist who comes into Boston from out of town and parks all day in areas which should have been used for the vehicles of shoppers.

The long-awaited decision, providing an impetus which may revolutionize present methods of parking control in down-town Boston, holds an owner responsible for his automobile when parked illegally even if not the operator at the time of the violation.

**How Fines Are Avoided**

Here is an example of the loophole through which many motorists heretofore have escaped fines and prosecutions on parking violations:

John Jones drives to Boston from Needham. Defiantly he parks anywhere he finds a space, which may be in a restricted area of a large department store. A police officer tags the car. Jones finds the tag and tears it up.

"They can't prove I was the operator," he says. In court he is upheld because no witnesses are present for the police. Answering the charge that he was the operator at the time of the violation, Jones claims he had loaned his car to a friend.

Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, declared: "The parking hog has unquestionably been a deterrent to business. But he has not been Boston's only parking problem. Drastic changes are still needed to meet the conflicting demands of the merchant, motorist and public."

**Would Help All Around**

Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. P. Slattery Company and vice-president of the Retail Board, emphasized the fact that it would be helpful in stimulating interest on the part of more people out of town to come into Boston to shop. He felt that a two or three hour time limit for parkers desiring to shop would be acceptable to the majority of merchants.

Regardless of what future action is taken to control parking, the garage and parking-space owner is bound to benefit. It is estimated that 60,000 vehicles come into Boston daily without using commercial parking places or garages. Practically any law enforcement of parking would turn thousands of cars into revenue producers. Six thousand, it is believed, would take care of garage interest and taxes and cause the reëmployment of 1000 men.

# *Forty Maine Bankers Offer 'Settlements'*

PORTLAND, Maine, March 28 (AP)—Forty of the 44 directors of the closed Fidelity Trust Company, from whom $3,500,000 was sought in an equity suit alleging mismanagement of the bank, filed offers on settlement yesterday totaling $353,750.

Three other directors, Mr. Walter S Wyman, Mr. Guy P. Gannett and Mr. Spaulding S. Bisbee, made offers of settlement several days ago, both of the claims presented by the Fidelity Trust Company's conservator and of similar claims by various other banks in the State with which they were associated.


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## Radiocast Changed For Monitor Friday

ON Friday, March 30, the noon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," over Station WBZ, will be heard at 12:30 p. m., instead of 12 noon, due to a special network program which is being transmitted to New England upon that day.

The evening radiocast will be heard as usual at 5:15 p. m.

# Brockton Robbery Suspects to Have Hearing on April 7

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BROCKTON, Mass., March 28—Four suspects arrested in connection with the Brockton bank robbery will be arraigned for a hearing in the district court here on April 7 when they will either be released or held for the grand jury.

The date for the hearing was set this morning by Judge William G. Rowe. They are now held in $50,000 bail each.

Into the picture this morning was thrust the question of the State's responsibility toward a man who turns state's evidence as has one of the Brockton quartet. The State's case will be built around information furnished by Francis H. Healey of Brockton, who now finds himself facing the same charges as those he is said to have associated with his fellows. He is the mystery witness the police have been holding since the day of the robbery.

Whether his information was voluntary or not is not divulged, but in any case the State is not obligated to leniency in his behalf or in behalf of Abraham Faber in the Nedham bank case unless the district attorney has made some previous compact with either of them.

## Tech Adds Three to Faculty

Appointment of Dr. Francis Bitter, research physicist of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Dr. Joseph B. Keenan of Stevens Institute of Technology and Dr. Robley D. Evans of the University of California to the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced today by President Karl T. Compton.

# *Trolley Arrives Late But Operator Is Happy*

PORTLAND, Maine, March 28 (AP)—If suburban dwellers who journeyed homeward on the 7 p. m. trip of the Westbrook car line arrived late to be confronted by cold soup and irate wives, they may console themselves with the thought that the accounts of trolley operator No. 137 are in balance.

Operator 137—Mr. William R. Goodwin when he is out of uniform—piloted his outbound car with what appeared to many of his passengers as excessive caution. He stopped and started and scanned the right of way intently. Suddenly the car stopped again. Mr. Goodwin leaped from the door. In a moment he returned smilingly displaying a 5-cent piece.

"There," he said, "that's the same one I lost on the 5 o'clock trip."


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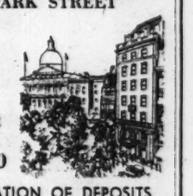
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• We at Waldorf are very particular about the macaroni we buy—its weight, color and content. And the cheese also requires expert care in buying.
• Personally I think the old-fashioned yellow cheese has no equal, for there you find a certain mellowness of flavor that gives zest to the entire menu.
• And then the bacon . . . there is such a difference in bacon! To meet our standards it must have a delicate and mild cure with fragrant corn cob and hickory smoke.
• So you see, Monitor Readers, BAKED MACARONI and CHEESE is not so simple as it sounds.
• It surely is a lot of good food for twenty cents!
J. J. Curry, President
*Delicious Every Day Specials*
SIRLOIN MINUTE STEAK, Cole Slaw, Smothered Onions, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
FRIED COUNTRY SAUSAGE PATTIES, Brown Gravy, Stewed Fresh Apple Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c
*There are Waldorfs in These Cities:*
ALBANY, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. BROOKLINE, MASS. BROOKLYN, N. Y. BUFFALO, N. Y. CAMBRIDGE, MASS. CHELSEA, MASS. EVERETT, MASS. FALL RIVER, MASS. FITCHBURG, MASS. HARTFORD, CONN. HAVERHILL, MASS. HOLYOKE, MASS. LAWRENCE, MASS. LOWELL, MASS. LYNN, MASS. MALDEN, MASS. MANCHESTER, N. H. NEWARK, N. J. NEW BEDFORD, MASS. NEW HAVEN, CONN. NEWTON, MASS. NEW YORK CITY PAWTUCKET, R. I. PITTSFIELD, MASS. PROVIDENCE, R. I. QUINCY, MASS. ROCHESTER, N. Y. SALEM, MASS. SCHENECTADY, N. Y. SOMERVILLE, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SYRACUSE, N. Y. TROY, N. Y. UTICA, N. Y. WALTHAM, MASS. WATERBURY, CONN. WORCESTER, MASS.
There IS a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the Waldorf

# Washington Fails To Credit German Reports on Jews

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—Reports that economic reprisals are forcing Germany to tone down its anti-Semitic policy circulating here today to synchronize with the visit of Ambassador William E. Dodd and the difficult debt-payment negotiations, are taken with several grains of salt in both political and commercial branches of the Government.

The theory, which found prominent publication today, is regarded as a significant move in Germany's attempt to secure quasi or actual postponement of the $51,263,000 debt payment due here on Saturday. Few expect that the payment will be made. It represents an accumulation of back installments on Germany's costs of the American Army of Occupation, postponed by the Hoover moratorium.

Since Germany has only about $100,000,000 in gold for its total reserve, and an unfavorable trade balance, there seems no practicable method of payment. When a small installment of $1,600,000 came due last year, it was paid into a blocked American account in Berlin. But it is understood at the State Department that this method will not be accepted for the larger debt.

In this difficult dilemma, come the suggestions of the Reich easing its anti-Semitic policy. They appear to have a dual purpose: To hint to Germany of a change which might make American creditors more lenient, and a gesture by the Reich to sweeten the atmosphere.

But that such maneuvers reflect a fundamental alteration in what has been from the start the most controversial aspect of National Socialist policy is doubted in the best informed circles here.

Mr. Dodd's return to Washington is regarded as a genuine respite from strenuous labors. And American-German relations, together with the Jewish problem, remain very much as they were.

## State Lottery Plan Loses Popularity With Veto Promised

Probability that the measure for a state-operated lottery will be defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature increased today with announcement by Governor Ely that he would veto the bill if it reached him.

This bill has already been reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee. Sentiment prevails among certain legislators that the horse racing bill will stand a better chance because of the presence of the less popular state-lottery measure. The horse racing bill may be presented as the lesser of two gambling evils and a necessary vent for the alleged strong gambling sentiment in the State.

However, if Governor Ely is properly quoted when he is reported as opposing the legislation, this measure may expect an executive veto. And it is extremely doubtful if there is enough support for the measure in either branch to override a veto, if it should be made.

## *Newton Radio 'Acts Up' When Visitors Come*

Does your radio "act up" when guests drop in and you particularly want it to be on "best behavior?"

Richard Wit of Newton Centre, Mass., a student at Boston University, took his problem to the engineering department. It seemed his radio was an exceedingly temperamental instrument which behaved commendably as long as guests stood up and paid attention, but as soon as one showed an inclination to use the easy chair, it let out a series of groans and catcalls and finally lapsed into silence as though some unseen hand were at the controls.

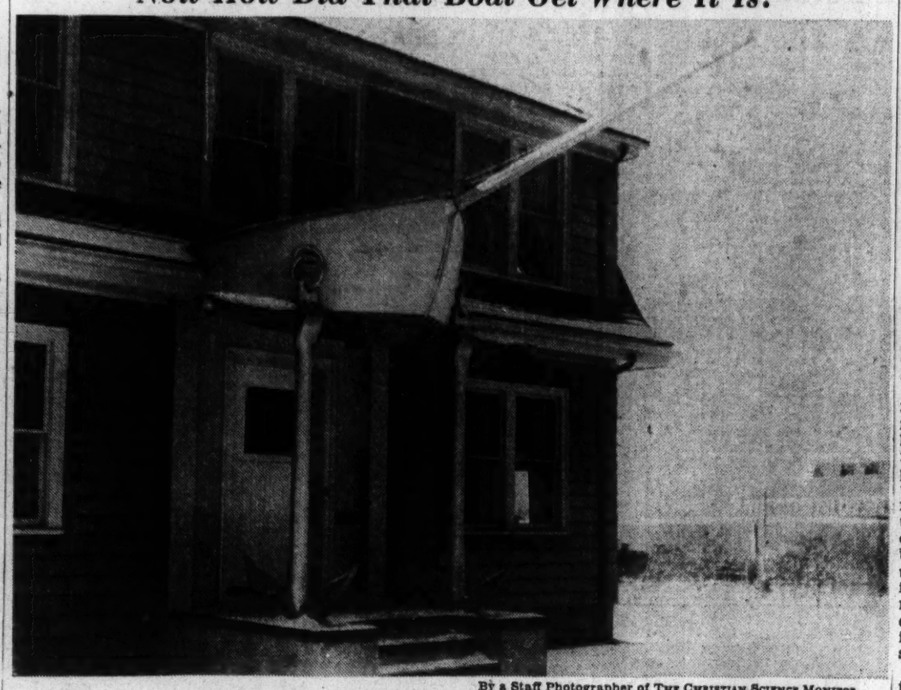
Investigation revealed that a loose board supported one foot of the chair as well as one leg of the radio cabinet. A person sitting down in the chair caused the opposite end of the floor board to raise one corner of the radio and twist the receiver chassis. Continuous twisting had broken a soldered connection inside the set.

## Liebman Appeals In Movie Fraud Case

Benjamin Liebman of Newton, charged with defrauding Greater Boston women of their savings on the promise of "movie" contracts, immediately appealed the six months' sentence meted to him this morning in the Roxbury District Court by Judge Albert F. Hayden. His accomplice, Louis R. Jennings of Cambridge, appealed a six months' sentence yesterday, then decided to take it.

Liebman, alias James Lee, answers to the charge of larceny. His partner was out on probation for a similar offense and must now serve his original sentence of three years plus six months for the new offense.

## *Now How Did That Boat Get Where It Is?*



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Fairhaven, Mass., Has a Unique Idea for a Front Porch**

## New Bedford Builder Builds Boat That Will See No Water but Rain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FAIRHAVEN, Mass.—No signs are needed to tell passers-by that Mr. Chester F. Hathaway is interested in fishing vessels. His front porch is sufficient.

More than a year ago Mr. Hathaway, a New Bedford fishing machinery maker, wanted a new house. Actually, he had an idea for a unique porch, gained from his experience in engineering the building of 600 fishing vessels. So around the porch idea he had the house built.

The porch is a reproduction of the bow of a Cape Ann fishing boat, the type which Mr. Hathaway has built. Although of necessity the anchor stocks had to be out of proportion with the rest of the "vessel," the other details are faithfully reproduced, even to the bowsprit which acts as a flagpole.

The porch has been a magnet for tourist attention. Thousands have stopped to see it. Hundreds have photographed it, to Mr. Hathaway's delight.

To the tourists, the house and its porch within sight of tall ship masts represent a touch of the sea which has played a great part in the history of Fairhaven, and its neighbor just across the river, New Bedford.

To Mr. Hathaway the porch symbolizes the same sea with which his work and his hobbies have been so closely connected.

## Ely Police Bill Opposed by Officers

(Continued from Page 1)

motion upon the basis of professional attainment.

4. State-wide inspection to the end that all local departments may be assisted in perfecting their own forces.

These bases were set forth in the form of a petition through the General Court.

Upon the return of Governor Ely from Florida last night, he expressed dissatisfaction that so much delay has attended the presentation of the bill to the proper legislative committee.

The Senate yesterday accepted the report of the Committee on Rules, which referred the police measure to the Joint Judiciary Committee for public hearing. The House will decide this afternoon whether or not it will concur with the Senate action.

## Substitute Police Bill Gets Favorable Report

A bill which may be revamped to serve as a substitute for Governor Ely's police unification measure was reported favorably today by the Legislative Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

This bill which is based on the Governor's annual address, provides for the coördination of the 14 cities and 24 towns of the metropolitan area.

It calls for the establishment of a Metropolitan Police Council, consisting of the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Captain of the Metropolitan District Police, the Boston Police Commissioner and two members to be appointed by the Governor from the police forces of the towns and cities in the metropolitan area.

The council would have power to coördinate the forces in the area, to prescribe plans for uniform practices and equipment, to effect installation of teletype and radio service, to inspect equipment and efficiency of forces in the area and the like.

This council would be more advisory in its functions than the authority established in Governor Ely's police unification bill. There is some expectation that the scope of the metropolitan bill will be broadened to include all the municipalities in the State so it may be substituted for the Governor's unification measure.

## Back to Gardens Is FERA Program

(Continued from Page 1)

5000 population. For the smaller town is the wider program of assisting the destitute farmer and unemployed worker to get the greater part of his subsistence from the land.

To further this plan FERA will launch a definite program to give these small community residents live stock, seed and other assistance in order to plant them solidly on the land.

The farmer or worker who receives such aid will pay for it in wages on preferred civil works projects. This plan, it is felt, is the only one that will be of any real and permanent assistance.

Behind the helpfulness of the plan is the stern resolve to see that each man makes resolute efforts to help himself. A home garden for every family in towns of less than 5000 population, making for communities that will not depend entirely upon fluctuating industry, is the goal of the Administration. To intensify the drive toward this goal it is declared that the giving of relief will depend upon the coöperation of the needy individual in this plan. No garden, no help. Thus the aim is that the only man who can be really helped is the fellow who tries to help himself.

Thus the shrinkage of jobs begins to appear in reality as a decided gain. The 60,000 work jobs will go to those larger communities where only work will help, where there is no land for gardens and the raising of livestock.

On this basis, relief officials say, the 60,000 jobs will be ample to care for all the actual needy in the State.

Thus the FERA program emerges not as a mere attempt to carry a few thousand workers over till better times set in, but as a sound foundation for the worker whatever the times.

# Women Go In for Sea Diving And Art of Stuffing Birds

## Book by Mrs. Jouett Shouse Deals With Ever-Widening Field of Opportunity Which Men Share With Wives, Mothers and Daughters

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 28—The widespread field of business activity opened to women in recent years is brought sharply into view today with the publication of a book by Mrs. Jouett Shouse, entitled "Careers for Women."

The wife of the former chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee writes under her maiden name, Catherine Filene, and contributors to her symposium are more than 150 women who have achieved success in lines ranging from aeronautical research to deep-sea diving and taxidermy.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, writes about the job of factory inspector with which she became familiar as chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission.

Judge Florence E. Allen, recently elevated by the President to membership on the bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, describes the work of the prosecuting attorney, pointing out that "formerly the best law schools did not admit women, but many of them have recently removed this bar." She adds that "opportunities for advancement for women in the prosecuting attorney's office are naturally greater now than they were prior to the enfranchisement of women."

Others in the political field who have contributed to the volume are Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, former vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, former vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Representative Mary T. Norton (D.) of New Jersey.

The job of the tearoom manager is described by Alice Foote MacDougall, of New York, who says that the "reason women are so interested and successful in running tearooms and restaurants is that there is a certain relationship between restaurant and home."

Of the job of advertising copywriter, Margaret Fishback concludes, "Indeed the pleasant moments are far more numerous than the pitched battles."

Blair Nils advises that, "discouragement must never have any place in the vocabulary of an explorer, for the very essence of the profession lies in attempting the more or less impossible."

The motion picture business is described as a "notoriously hard profession." There is said to be a definite place for women in the weekly newspaper field as editors and as editor-owners. Practically every form of employment is open to women in the government service. Among the usual occupations in which women have achieved success are listed dairy farming, ceramics, industrial photographer, map-making, taxidermy, bridal counseling, export managing, contract bridge teaching, refereeing in bankruptcy, lobbying and sea-diving to recover valuable cargoes.


THE FAVORITE NEW YORK HOTEL

OF
★ *Business Men*
★ *Young People*
★ *and Families*

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
LEXINGTON AVE., 49th TO 50th STS., N. Y. C.

800 large, outside rooms with bath, shower, radio. Near shopping, theatrical districts. Single, $2 50, double, $3 50.

*Why Pepsodent*

makes your smile brighter!

THE remarkable *cleansing action* of Pepsodent gives new brilliance to your teeth, new beauty to your smile. This *action* is due to the presence in Pepsodent of a unique cleansing and polishing material which does its work quickly, thoroughly and safely. Discovered after years of research, it has been approved by the highest authorities on the scientific care of teeth.

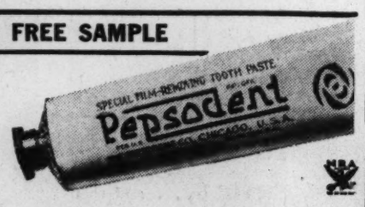
You can use Pepsodent with the confidence that it offers an unsurpassed method of dental cleanliness. It has found acceptance among fastidious people throughout the world.

Send for a free 10-day tube. Use it and watch your teeth become cleaner and your smile brighter.

MAIL TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLE

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. 3303-28,
919 North Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me 10-day tube of Pepsodent.

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This coupon is not good after September 28, 1934
*Only one tube to a family*



*New* Beauty Care *for* Delicate Fabrics

You (or your maid) can trust your loveliest things to the gentle care of Jalma—a remarkable new soap compound. It is especially made to wash your personal garments and fine fabrics such as woolens, linens, gloves, etc. Jalma is highly penetrating and rinses out entirely, leaving your clothes wonderfully soft and clean.

**A large, attractive bottle of Jalma—enough for 50 washings — only $1.00. Postpaid.**

*Available in Boston at*
S. S. Pierce
C. Crawford Hollidge
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Farm and Garden Shop

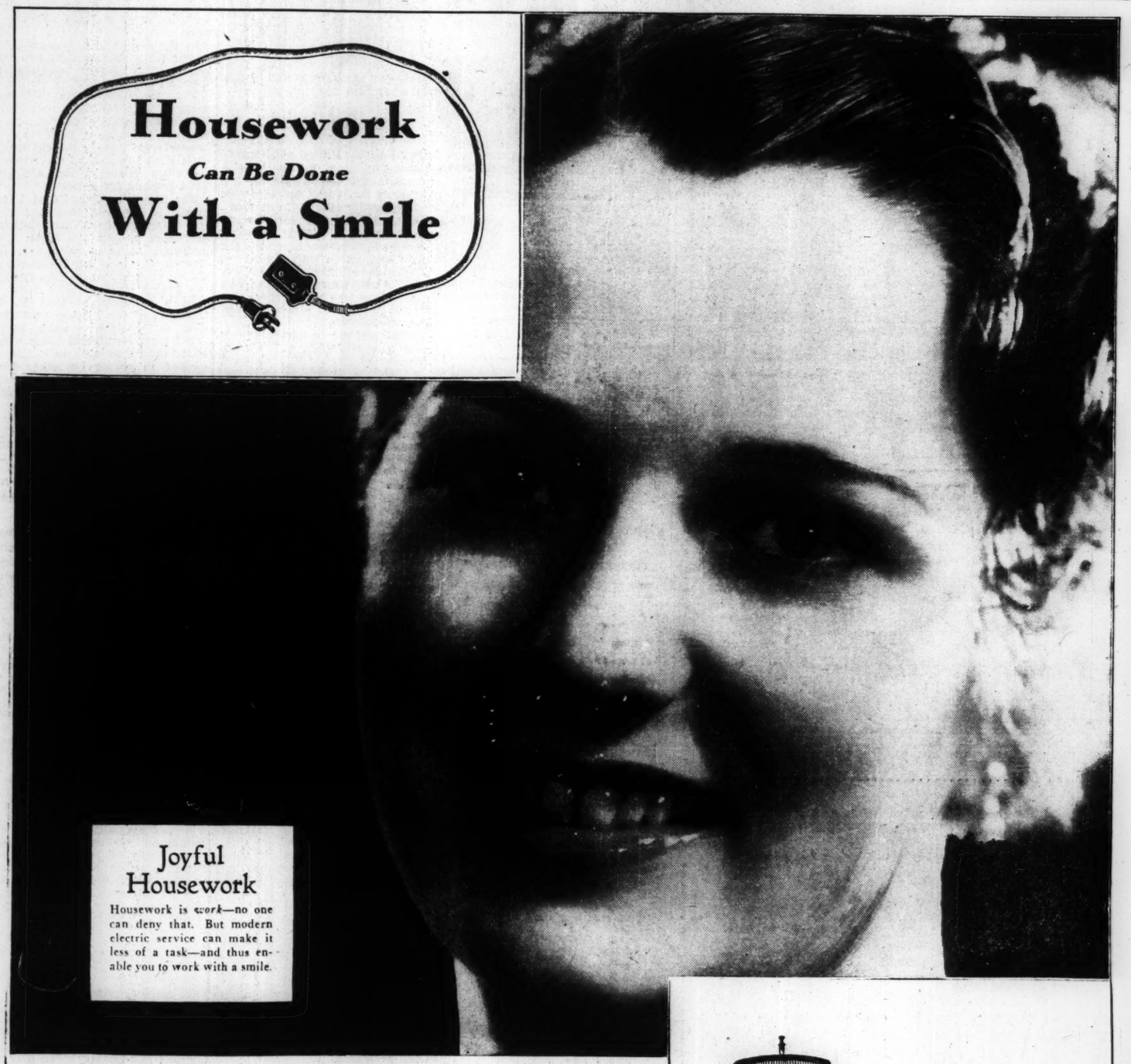
*Available in New York at*
Lewis & Conger
B. Altman & Co.
Lord & Taylor
James McCutcheon & Co.
Maison de Linge
Mosse
Charles & Company
Gerard

*If you cannot obtain Jalma near by, write direct*

MISTRAL CO.
Lexington, Mass.



Housework *Can Be Done* With a Smile



Joyful Housework

Housework is *work*—no one can deny that. But modern electric service can make it less of a task—and thus enable you to work with a smile.

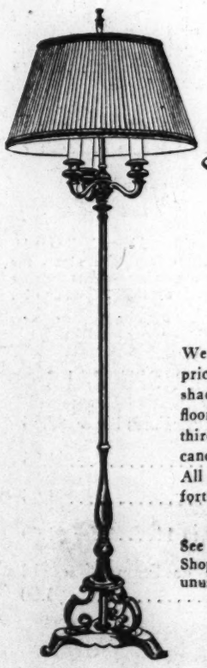
It is important to have good light in your home!

The kind of lighting in your home can either aid or hinder you in your housework. Poor lighting causes great inconvenience, and imposes needless burdens.

Good lighting, on the other hand, helps you to do each task easily, quickly, and with a happy sense of freedom—besides adding much to the beauty and comfort of home surroundings.

Good home lighting need not be difficult to arrange. The chief thing is to see that you have *enough* light where it is needed most, in the kitchen for example—and the right kind of light, without shadow or glare, in the rooms where you read or sew.

We'll be delighted to help you, if you need assistance. Visit your local Edison Shop and ask for a home lighting demonstration. There we can show you just how light should be used to bring more beauty into your home and joy to your work.



MODERN *Silk-shade* LAMPS

$12.50

We have three different lamps at this price, all in bronze finish, with lovely silk shades to match. One is a three-candle floor lamp; another a bridge lamp; the third, a combination lamp using three-candle illumination or indirect lighting. All three diffuse a soft light that is comfortable to your eyes.

See them at your nearest Edison Shop. The value, at this price, is unusual.

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

ZORIC
GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM

WILL ZORIC-CLEANED CLOTHES STAY CLEAN
? ? ?

That's a fair question. And, in these times of thrift, the answer is important to you. ZORIC, the most perfect cleaning fluid known to science leaves no oily film to collect soil on the goods. That's why ZORIC cleaned clothes will stay clean so much longer. Men's suits and plain dresses 85 cents . . . called for and delivered.

*You'll be pleased with your first order . . . But, don't take our word for it . . . Get the proof by calling*

THE ZORIC DRY CLEANERS
Phone Fairfax 3810
A DEPARTMENT OF NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY CO. PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

**Solution to Junior Cross-Word**

# Paris, Brussels Reconcile Views On Arms Policy

## Formula Ends Disaccord on Question of Restraining Germany

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

BRUSSELS, March 28—A formula which incorporates both the French and Belgian Governments' divergent viewpoints on disarmament has been found by their respective Foreign Ministers, M. Louis Barthou and M. Paul Hymans after long conversations yesterday.

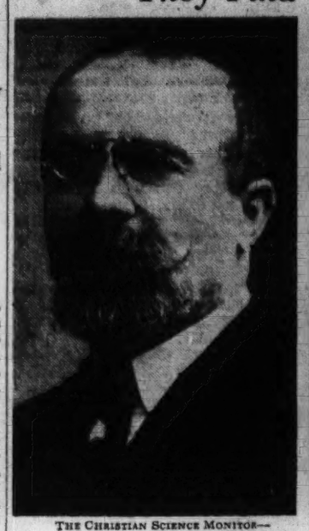
France's perturbation at the recent announcement of the Belgian Premier, Count Charles de Broqueville, that the rearmament of Germany could not be prevented, will, it is hoped, be allayed by yesterday's official announcement that M. Hymans and M. Barthou had agreed that the rearming of Germany is a danger to peace. At the same time, M. Hymans, it is indicated, has held firmly to the view that it is impossible to keep a great nation like Germany in a state of perpetual inferiority.

The two statesmen agreed as to the folly of engaging in an armaments race. They were also in accord as to the necessity of "guarantees of execution" being incorporated in a disarmament convention.

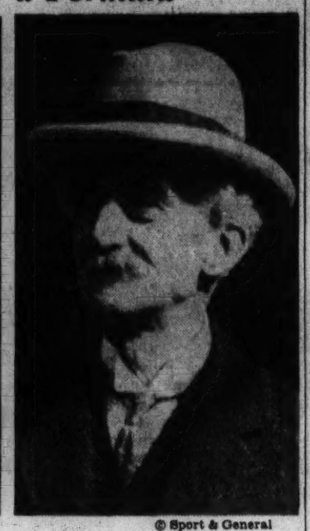
At the same time, however, M. Hymans made it clear that Belgium would play no part in a "preventive war" against Germany, or even in economic reprisals against it. M. Hymans declared that Belgium has not lost hope of obtaining an international disarmament convention within the framework of the League of Nations.

M. Hymans further emphasized that Belgian policy is directed toward obtaining a general international rapprochement, based primarily on the establishment of unity of views between France, Britain and Italy. Such an accord, supplemented by the existing defensive Franco-Belgian military alliance, would be, in M. Hymans' opinion, a serious guarantee of peace.

## They Find a Formula



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bain News Service
**Louis Barthou**
French Foreign Minister.



© Sport & General
**Paul Hymans**
Belgian Foreign Minister.

## Henderson Sends Call For Arms Bureau Parley To Reassemble April 10

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 28—Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, after a talk with Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, today, telephoned to Geneva to send out invitations to members of the Disarmament Bureau to reassemble April 10.

The Monitor understands that Mr. Henderson holds that the time has come once again to bring disarmament discussions into the open. The bureau's task, he considers, is to make over the original British draft convention in the light of the British memorandum of Jan. 29, and Capt. Anthony Eden's discussions in Paris, Rome and Berlin, and the correspondence which has passed between the three capitals. Then, with a new clear draft before them, the delegates will know where they stand and what the prospects are of final agreement.

The decision is expected to have the effect of speeding up the talks now in progress between Britain and France on the subject of guarantees of execution of the convention. M. Charles Corbin, French Ambassador, saw Sir John Simon yesterday in this connection and gave a broad outline of the French attitude. It is emphasized in Downing Street circles that the British conception of "Guarantees of execution" is that they concern solely forms of action that are short of war. It is also stated that they ought, in the British view, to be planned on a regional basis—by regional being undersood, not mere groups of powers, but as far as possible, whole continents.

A question posed by the League of Nations Union here in this connection is what will France offer in respect of disarmament in return for British guarantees. Hard bargaining is expected between the Quai d'Orsay and Downing Street on this point during the next few weeks.

### War Held Unlikely

MONTREAL, March 28 (AP)—Sir Arthur Balfour, British steel manufacturer, declared in an address yesterday that armaments do not necessarily mean war, but economic warfare usually ends up in real war.

He called the disarmament conference at Geneva a mistake, saying it only showed Germany how weak she was in comparison with the rest of the world. He said that Great Britain, of all the countries signing the Versailles peace treaty, had been the only one to make an attempt at disarmament.

Speaking of war in Europe he said "there is no possibility of it for another 40 or 50 years, for Germany will take that time to reëstablish herself and until then war is unlikely."

### French-Polish Talk Plans

WARSAW, March 28 (AP)—Mr. Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister of France, is expected to arrive here April 22 for a two-day conference with President Moscicki, Marshall Pilsudski and Foreign Minister Joseph Beck.

The conferences are expected to concern problems of mutual interest to both Poland and France.

## Harvard's 'Brown Shirt' To Attend Class Reunion

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—Any Harvard alumnus returning to Cambridge, Mass., in June for Commencement can learn all he desires to know about Adolf Hitler through one of the German Chancellor's most intimate friends, Herr Ernst F. Hanfstaengel.

"Hanfy" not only intends to participate in the twenty-fifth anniversary reunion of his class but has accepted an invitation by Prof. Elliott Carr Cutler, chief marshal for the occasion, to act as one of Cutler's aids. This, according to Harvard tradition, means Herr Hanfstaengel must discard his brown uniform of the National Socialist storm trooper and wear a top hat and morning coat and carry a baton during the exercises.

### Kidnaper Gets 50 Years

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27—Manny Strewl, convicted of kidnaping Lieut. John J. O'Connell Jr., was today sentenced to 50 years imprisonment by Judge Earl R. Gallup, of the Albany County Court. Strewl had been convicted in 1923 of robbing a freight car, which made him a third offender.

### High Mountain Hidden

Although Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina is the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains, it cannot be seen from a great distance because of surrounding mountains.

# Mansfield Cuts 54 Inspectors Off City Rolls

## Supervisors of Bridges and Ferries Combined in One Office

Mayor Mansfield's economy ax is falling with sharp, swift strokes.

Today, the Mayor announced that 54 men whom he termed purely political appointees are to be lopped from the overloaded pay roll. Forty-six paving inspectors and eight sewer inspectors, each receiving $1445 a year, constitute the group.

The Mayor, commenting on the discharges, declared the men were "absolutely unnecessary." They had been working three months as temporary employees, and were made permanent workers on Dec. 22, 1933, one week before the new administration began. Little or no paving has been laid since Jan. 1, he said; thus the inspectors have had little to do. The discharge order being sent out tomorrow becomes effective April 1.

At the same time Mayor Mansfield announced that on April 1 the position of supervisor of ferries, held by Mr. John F. Sullivan, will be abolished, and consolidated with that of the supervisor of bridges, held by Mr. Thomas H. Sexton. The combined position will be filled by Mr. Sexton, at $3700, the salary now paid each supervisor.

Further discharges in the building department loomed when the Mayor said that any political appointees, whose services in the department are absolutely unnecessary, will be discharged. Regular personnel, he added, will be staggered, if further economies are necessary. The stagger plan may go into effect this week.

In the statistical department, the Mayor plans to discharge two employees. The reason is given as "services unnecessary."

Meanwhile, Mayor Mansfield announced that Mr. Henry J. Foley, Boston Corporation Counsel, is in Washington seeking permission to borrow from private sources rather than from the Federal Government the city's share in the approved PWA projects for Boston

The Mayor explained that if the money is borrowed from the Federal Government the latter does not guarantee to hold the bonds until maturity. At some later date the Government may sell the bonds in Boston at a low price, thus spoiling the Boston market.

In a telegram to Maj. R. W. Crawford of the PWA project division at Washington, the Mayor asked that the federal loans which would otherwise come to Boston be applied to grants for other PWA projects, namely the Elm Hill water main and police communications system.

## Ruthless Retirement Of Boston Staffs Denied by Mayor

Further evidence that Mayor Mansfield of Boston is not pursuing a ruthless policy in his economy drive arose yesterday when he denied emphatically that he had ordered department chiefs to compel all employees over 60 years of age to retire. Thus more than 1000 such workers are breathing easier today.

The report that these employees were to be forced to retire under the threat of abolishing their positions spread around the City Hall as a result of frequent studies being made of the retirement board records. Seeming strength was given to the rumor when department heads began listing those eligible for pensions.

In the meantime, Mr. Christopher J. Carven, commissioner of public works, has asked Mr. Henry J. Foley, corporation counsel, for a ruling on pay cuts. The commissioner believes that existing laws prohibit salary reductions, yet he wishes to find some way to reduce the department's expenses. In his department there are 600 veteran workers eligible for pensions.

## Coriolanus Again Plays Before Paris Audience

PARIS, March 28 (AP)—Coriolanus is again playing to crowded houses at the Comedie Francaise, a token that Paris is taking the budget crisis calmly. For Shakespeare's play was a focal point of trouble in February's violence. Partisans of the Right went to applaud the iron-handed "hero"; scandalized Republicans saw in Coriolanus a negation of Democracy and the harassed Daladier Government, which itself fell during the rioting, had the play withdrawn.

# *Thinking Need Not Consume Any Energy, Researchers Say*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Heavy water may show scientists how to manufacture chemicals in cool places instead of some of the expansive, high-heat crucibles common in present industry.

This substance, which looks and tastes like water, and was virtually nonexistent a year ago, today brought together an all-day symposium of some of the country's most distinguished chemists to tell their discoveries at the American Chemical Society meeting.

Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, head of Princeton University's chemistry department, told of mixing the ingredients of heavy water at hundreds of degrees below zero. The water is heavy because its hydrogen is double weight. In the intense cold the Princeton chemists brought together both the heavy hydrogen, and the light-weight kind which forms ordinary water.

In spite of the cold the heavy and the light hydrogen atoms "reacted" freely with each other. They mixed together to form various kinds of hydrogen.

### There's Sugar in Pine

This proved, Dr. Taylor said, that in industrial synthesis, where high heat is used, it is not the hydrogen which needs the expansive temperatures, but some of the other chemical substances.

It indicates the possibility that chemicals can be found that will react under low temperatures, Dr. Taylor said, resulting in tremendous improvements in the yields of alcohol and ammonia.

Sugar dissolved in the pine tree's sap is an essential medium for production of the South's annual crop of turpentine and resin. Discovery of this sugar was reported by Mr. J. Alfred Hall and Dr. Eloise Gerry of the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Madison, Wis.

How a pine tree produces turpentine and resin is still a mystery, as there is none in the tree. It forms at a cut in the bark, and has been called a "wound" product.

Close examination of the turpentine and resin exuding from pines shows that it contains minute amounts of sugar. The sugar seems to be the secret of the pine's ability to send through its sap the materials which form the turpentine and the resin.

Thinking may seem like a hard job but some kinds at least require just exactly no human energy whatever. This was reported by Mr. Robert C. Lewis and Miss Gladys L. Fredericks of the University of Colorado. In investigating the amount of energy consumed by the body at rest they noticed that even a slight tenseness of muscles, even when a person is unaware of it, raises his energy rate.

For one man the rate jumped 145 per cent from holding the muscles of his arm rigid. Finally they tried having patients just imagine that their muscles were tense. This form of mental exercise registered exactly zero in the energy scale.

### Sea Treasure

A chemical argosy which outdoes the dreams of Jason and promises to tap profitably some of the three quadrillion dollars worth of gold in the sea was announced to the society here yesterday. This promise not only of gold, but silver, radium, tin, iron, nickel, lead, vanadium, mercury and nearly a score of other minerals, was made in the first report of a dazzling commercial success for a new kind of chemical plant that opened two months ago near Wilmington, N. C. The plant takes bromine from Atlantic Ocean tidewater.

Ordinarily, said the scientists, the mere expense of pumping 25,000 gallons a minute would make it hopeless to take out the gold at a profit, even after the filter formula should be discovered. But with bromine paying the pumping bill, and a good profit besides, gold becomes a prospective by-product. The same applies to all the other sea minerals.

The gold in the sea is unequally divided. It is most abundant in the fiords of Norway, there being two-tenths of one part in 1,000,000 there. The second richest sea gold was in San Francisco Bay. The poorest gold water was the Indian Ocean.

### Organic Chemist Chosen

Chemists discussing possible effects of sea gold mining on gold standards thought it would tend toward ultimate stabilization of the price of the yellow metal. For ocean gold would be taken at uniform rates and costs, which might act as a governor on world price fluctuations.

The $1000 prize of the American Chemical Society to the most promising young American chemist under 30 was awarded today to Mr. C. Frederick Koelsch of the University of Minnesota.

The presentation will be made at the society's fall meeting in Cleveland, when Mr. Koelsch will deliver a formal scientific address. The prize was founded by Mr. A. C. Langmuir of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., to encourage creative work in chemistry.

Mr. Koelsch is the first organic chemist to win the honor. Previously it has gone to young men working in physical chemistry.

### Lakes Cover Iron

Deposits of iron ore lie beneath lakes in the northern part of Minnesota, and the State wants to determine its right to them.

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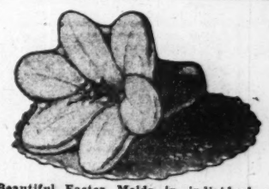
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# Nation's Experts On Government Start Conclave

## California Is Seat of First Gathering of Civic Authorities

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif., March 28—Technicians in matters of government from all parts of the United States gathered here today for the opening session of the three-day meeting of the Western Conference on Government. The sessions are being held in International House on the campus of the University of California. Some 400 delegates are in attendance, representing 14 civic and governmental organizations, of which 10 are national in character.

The conference, the first of its kind to be held in the West, is under the auspices of the university's bureau of public administration and participating bodies.

The main purpose of the meeting, explained Dr. Samuel C. May, director of the university's bureau of public administration and general chairman of the conference, is to bring together experts in all phases of government, in the hope that out of the ensuing discussions will come constructive ideas as to how difficulties of the present may be met.

"It is not expected that the Western Conference on Government will find immediate solutions to our pressing problems," he said. "But it is hoped that out of the thought and experience will come a closer coöperation between the student of government and the practical administrator, each of whom has his part to play in the solution of the common problem."

Among the problems considered today was municipal finance. At another group meeting the topic of discussion was housing. Particular attention was given to housing plans fostered under the New Deal. Other groups discussed civil service and the need for developing a trained personnel in public service.

Tomorrow and Friday liquor control is to be considered. It is hoped that suggestions made may help to enact legislation which will assist in remedying the chaotic conditions existing in many states as a result of inadequate liquor laws.

Other topics of discussion will include that of debts and tax collection; metropolitan reorganization as pertaining to city and county government.

Following are a few of the delegates who will attend: Mr. Henry W. Toll, executive director American Legislators Association; Mr. C. E. Armstrong of Birmingham, Ala., president municipal Finance Officers Association; Mr. Charles A. Ascher, director National Association of Housing Officials; Mr. John N. Edy, City Manager, Dallas, Texas, and Mr. George D. Begole, Mayor of Danver.

A few of the nationally known eastern delegates appearing on the program include Mr. Louis Brownlow of the Public Administration Clearing House; Mr. T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of New Orleans; and Mr. Frank Bane of the American Public Welfare Association.

Organizations participating in the conference are: American Legislators' Association, American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, California City Managers' Association, Governmental Research Association, International City Managers' Association, League of California Municipalities, Municipal Finance Officers' Association, National Association of Housing Officials, National Municipal League, Public Administration Clearing House, United States Conference of Mayors, and the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California.

### Filipino Is Made Head Of Island Constabulary

MANILA, March 28 (AP)—Gov.-Gen. Frank Murphy yesterday announced a reorganization of the insular constabulary, putting a Filipino instead of an American at the head of this scattered force of 6000 men.

The Governor's action, coming within two days after President Roosevelt signed the revised Philippine Independence Act, placed Col. Basilio Valdes, acting commissioner of public health, in charge, relieving Brig.-Gen. Clarence Bowers, who is retiring at the completion of 30 years' service.

## *Self-Expression*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Fox Photos From Wide World

**Pointers for Barbara**

**Retired Bandsman Trains His Successor.**

Critical moment in lesson number one, as Harry Stent, formerly of the town band in Staines, near London, initiates his granddaughter Barbara into the mysterious habits of the trombone-à-coulisse.

# Utility Reduction In Georgia Halted By Federal Court

## Public Service Order Held to Deprive of Fair Return

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MACON, Ga.—Holding that the rate reductions ordered by the Georgia Public Service Commission would prevent the Georgia Power & Light Company from obtaining a fair return on their investment, three federal judges here issued an order enjoining the utility rate reductions for consumers.

Evidence was presented to show that the company's rate of return for 1933 was 3.59 per cent, on an alleged property investment of $4,000,000, and after deducting 3.5 for depreciation. The rate slash would reduce this return to one-half of 1 per cent, the three-judge court ruled, which "would deprive the company of a fair return on its property and would disable it to survive long" the order read.

The fact that the Georgia Power & Light Company bought power from the Florida Power Company, as well as having to absorb a 3 per cent federal tax on electrical current during 1934 and an increase in operating expenses under the NRA, was given by the judges as additional reason the company could not survive the rate reductions ordered by the commission.

The Georgia Power Company in Atlanta and the Savannah Electric & Power Company have accepted the rate cuts ordered by the Georgia Public Service Commission.

### National Tube Wages Up

LORAIN, Ohio, March 28 (AP)—The National Tube Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, today announced a 10 per cent wage increase for the employees in the Lorain plant, effective April 1.

### Brann Seeks Renomination

BANGOR, Maine, March 28 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann announced his candidacy for renomination by the Democratic Party yesterday, finally setting at rest rumors that he would seek a United States senatorship or retire from politics.

### More Water Used in Mobile

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOBILE, Ala.—Profits of the city waterworks for the first two months of 1934 exceeded those of the same months in 1933 by several thousand dollars, it has been announced by Mayor R. V. Taylor in his report.

### Air Schedule 95 P. C. Flown

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—Ninety-five per cent of its 15,000,000 miles of scheduled flying was completed during 1933 by United Air Lines, according to the company's report on 1933 operations just made public.

# Universities Help Britain's Jobless In Camp Schools

## Extension of Last Year's Work Decided Upon For Coming Summer

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Six British universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, have decided to augment their 1933 plans to assist the unemployed. At Eastnor last year they established a very successful camp for workless men and boys, and during the coming summer they hope to organize at least 10 similar ventures, which will have as their aim the "combating" of "the disastrous effects of unemployment by providing camps of a definitely educative character." With this end in view the organizing council has issued through the press an appeal for funds. It is estimated that the cost of a camp for 100 men is £200.

Each camp will last for not less than a month, giving enough time "for the development of habits of self-respect, and of a spirit of comradeship; for the discovery and training of individual aptitudes; and for the recovery of interests and of hope." Most of the time in the camps is to be spent in recreation, but this will not prevent a good deal of solid work being done. In the mornings the men will be occupied with regular work that does not "encroach upon the proper spheres of paid labor," and opportunity will be provided for "classes of various kinds, hobbies, and other educational activities."

The camps will be staffed by members of the universities who have shown a special aptitude for this kind of work, and who themselves derive benefit from it. The funds are drawn from several sources. University members pay some of the expenses, and the unemployed also contribute out of their benefit allowance, but the chief source is outside contributions. The entire scheme is carried out with the approval of the Ministry of Labor and the National Council of Social Service.

A letter has been received from the Prince of Wales expressing his satisfaction at the formation of the Universities' Council for Unemployment Camps, and stating his confidence in the efficacy of camps in reviving hope and energy in men who have been long out of work.

and spacious clubhouse near Little Oak, Pike County, solely for recreation, community activities and the use of girls' home demonstration club for camping. The two-story clubhouse is constructed of pine logs, donated by a near-by sawmill. It is two stories high, with natural rock chimneys and accommodations for 125 people. The lake, covering about two acres, will be fed by a large natural spring.

### CWA 'Builds' Lake

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An interesting project of the Alabama CWA is the construction of a large lake


HEINZ

*Common to all lastingly successful businesses are certain fundamental principles. If a business is to live and prosper, decade after decade, it must have the sound foundation of integrity, the active spirit of human service, and a purpose.*

Howard Heinz

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HEINZ

The PEOPLE'S CHOICE!

TO win and hold the favor of the largest number of people a man (or a ketchup) *has to be good!*

Now you take Heinz Tomato Ketchup. More people, of more races, in more places throughout the world buy it, put it on the table, reach for it, pour it, thrill to its rich thickness and its bright color, and revel in its keen, lively flavor, than any other ketchup that's made. It would seem that this must be *good* ketchup.

Well, let's look at the record.

The tomatoes for this ketchup are specially bred by Heinz. We cross-breed finest seeds and rear the plants in our own greenhouses.

The spices that perk up the flavor of Heinz Ketchup are selected first hand by our spice-scouts in far countries. We *know* they are pure and fine.

The Heinz Ketchup kitchens are located amid the very fields where the tomatoes ripen, so that we may catch in our ketchup bottles the true fresh tomato flavor a few hours from the growing plants.

That is the record of the making of the ketchup that is today "the people's choice." Keep it in your pantry. Put it on the table. Enjoy it regularly.

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HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

—the largest selling in the world!



HEINZ

HEINZ prepares a treat —ITALIAN style!

HERE'S something "out of the rut." Something that will bring praises on your head as a resourceful clever provider.

Heinz cooked Spaghetti is extra-exciting because of its lively Italian-style sauce. This sauce we make of cheese, tomatoes, milk, butter and savory spices. We blend it just so, to impart to the spaghetti a rare enticing charm.

We also make our own spaghetti from finest flour. And cook it skilfully till it's delicately chewy.

Treat your family to Heinz cooked Spaghetti. (Also keep tins on hand for meals-in-a-hurry!)

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HEINZ cooked SPAGHETTI



HEINZ

Serve fresh, straight AUGUST FLAVOR

SOME of the radiance of August sunshine is in the Heinz Tomato Juice you serve and sip today—months later!

For *within a few hours after they are picked from the growing plants* the luscious Heinz tomatoes are sorted, washed, pressed, sieved and sealed in tins and glass bottles. By this fast action we capture for you the elusive fresh delightfulness of these extraordinary tomatoes. The extra food value and the extra-luscious flavor which we secure by cross-breeding finest tomatoes are retained in the juice you drink.

August is far away. Raw-food vitamins are scarce and at a premium. For a treat (and for the *fun* of it!) serve Heinz Tomato Juice. Regularly. And often. Buy it in three's and six's.

HEINZ TOMATO JUICE 57



HEINZ

Little Tommy Tuckers sing for HEINZ oven-baked BEANS!

LOOK back. Weren't baked beans one of the great events of your childhood? Didn't the kitchen smell wonderful during the long hours while they were baking? Didn't they taste scrumptious when you came in hungry from hours of play?

And haven't you thought how today the children would *love* those old-fashioned, melt-in-the-mouth, savory-sweet, well-baked beans?

Indeed they would! And they *can* have them. *Quick*, in a jiffy, any time. And *safely*, without any worry on your part about the children's approval.

Let us reassure you about Heinz Oven-Baked Beans:

We buy only very fine beans (the grade known as "*choice hand-picked*"). We inspect them scrupulously, under strong lights, for imperfections. We wash them well, soak them thoroughly and then we bake them. We bake them through and through, in dry, hot ovens. This renders them soft enough, mealy enough, to be really enjoyed by young folk. We cook into them sauces that are sweet and savory, but not spicy or over-rich. In these sauces are put granulated sugar, pure seasonings (selected first-hand by Heinz) and good simple flavorings, such as fresh Heinz tomatoes or top-grade molasses.

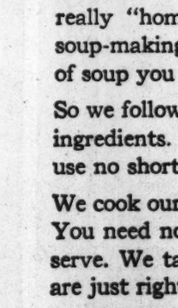
In short, Heinz Beans are baked by the good old-fashioned rules and with modern sanitary care. They *delight* youngsters. They *nourish* them. And they're *absolutely safe* for them. (Good for older folks, too!)

So won't you treat your Tommy Tucker to this grand old-time delight? . . . Keep in mind they're appetizing and remember

57

4 KINDS:

- Tomato Sauce and Pork
- Tomato Sauce without Pork (Vegetarian Style)
- Boston Style with Pork and a delicious molasses-flavored sauce
- Red Kidney Beans with Pork and a clear savory sauce




HEINZ are really OVEN-BAKED BEANS



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Families fall hard for HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

YOU will find that Heinz soups are just like yours, and that is why you will likely decide to serve them always.

Our sole aim in cooking Heinz soups is to have them turn out really "home-made". We want to save you the trouble of soup-making. But we want you to have the good home-kind of soup you like best.

So we follow sound, simple home-recipes. We use good homey ingredients. We cook them unhurriedly, in small batches. We use no short-cuts or factory tricks to "speed up production."

We cook our soups well and give them to you all ready to eat. You need not dilute them or blend them. You just heat and serve. We taste them and test them, too, to make sure they are just right.

Please try them and find out how good they are. *But don't risk a cent finding out!* We try them, and so we can *guarantee* they are good. Look:

Cream of Mushroom Vegetable
Noodle Scotch Broth
Clam Chowder Cream of Tomato
Pepper Pot Cream of Asparagus
Gumbo Creole Cream of Oyster
Consomme Cream of Celery
Beef Broth Cream of Green Pea
Mock Turtle Bean Soup

Hear JOSEPHINE GIBSON on the RADIO! Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings Miss Gibson talks about new recipes and menus. See Radio Page for N. B. C. station and time. Tune in!

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If you don't find Heinz soup the best you ever tasted, return the label to your Grocer and he will refund the purchase price!

# Perils of New Guinea Jungle Disappear With 25 Years' Rule Of Australian Administrator

## Sir Hubert Murray Shows Striking Change From Early Days of Head-Hunters and Impassable Forests—Order Without Law in Native Villages

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Sir Hubert Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, one of Australia's dependencies in New Guinea, recently completed 25 years in that post, and during that term has earned the reputation of being an unusually fine colonial administrator.

When, in 1904, Sir Hubert was first attached to the Papuan Administration, the territory was not the best of places for travel. The southeastern districts were generally under control, but Europeans could not venture far into the central or northeastern districts without risks of attack by head-hunters. During the succeeding quarter of a century, however, Sir Hubert advanced the influence of the white man. The natives gradually were brought under control, and today parties of white prospectors are away in the upper reaches of the Fly River, regularly crossing the dividing ranges between Papua and New Guinea mandated territory without fear of molestation.

"You can walk from end to end of New Guinea, armed with only a walking stick without fear of attack by natives," said Sir Hubert recently.

The Lieutenant-Governor has studied the native peoples, not only as an administrator, but also as a natural scientist. To the problem of taming 275,000 wild bush people, he has brought a remarkable knowledge of anthropology. For a time, native superstition seemed to form for him an impassable barrier, but by patience he has broken it down.

There is no more creditable page in Australia's record than the story of its administration of Papua. Today there are 2000 whites in the territory. In 1904 only 600 Europeans lived there.

Although Sir Hubert's life has been crowded with many activities, he possesses a striking youthfulness of appearance. While in Sydney recently on a well-earned furlough, he gave to his countrymen some idea of the system by which many Papuan communities exist without government officers, police, courts, judges, or apparent authority, yet maintain order.

He said that, except in a few places, there were no tribal chiefs in Papua and nothing like a governing council of old men, yet the affairs of the villages went smoothly. A civic virtue enabled the Papuans to conduct the government of their villages without any visible authority, but he had never been able to explain how it was done. The best explanation, although he feared it could not be adopted into the complicated social system of modern civilization, was the sentiment of reciprocity, which supplied the motive for which civilized people depended on a central authority or a judicial mechanism. There was a spirit of "mateship" running through a Papuan community which forbade a Papuan to take advantage of a fellow villager.

Sir Hubert said that the "meh" system, found in some parts, took the form of action on the part of a man who had been injured with a view to making the man who inflicted the injury thoroughly ashamed of himself.

Sir Hubert added that the important question which arose was what attitude the Government of Papua should take, and this raised the whole question of the relation of the Government to native customs. The British had adopted the basis of indirect rule—that, as far as possible, the native customs should not be interfered with.

## English City Diction No Richer Than Dialects

(Continued from Page 1)

cause in a village "nothing ever happens but the motions of the earth," but because speech in the mother tongue gives sheer joy to the speakers. It is in itself a delicious thing.

This speech is to be used sparingly. It must express thought simply with the terrible directness of a clause in Magna Carta telling exactly what must be told. The language is alternately friendly, or fierce.

"Yer's a sliver for 'ee" (handing a generous slice of bread and cold bacon to a hungry youth). "I be a beggar meself to yet" (eat), or:

"There goes they gallous buoys (boys), wild as cuckolds a' brevetting round Diddy's rickard" (rick yard). Or, in scorn, as they mimic the affectation of a townee on seeing blue cranesbill growing in a meadow: "'Blue geraneums' her squeaked at the top o' her voice, flinging about like old Diddy's scarecrow. Thought her'd a done a pitchpole over 'um next."

To an indifferent player in a team game, "Thee bist a nackey! Whose side bist playin' on—ourn or thern?" Again,

"This wool'e all of a twissel" (tangle)

"How are you feeling today, Gran?"

Gran, crossly: "Unkid!"

"We shan't hev it dry wilst the wind's wer 'tis!"

"But the glass is going up!"

Scornfully, "Glass! This yer weather's enough to mommer any glass."

**"Hay, or Hay Flat?"**

The usual party of village choral singers includes the blacksmith and the shepherd, tuneful souls and great cronies, but apt to argue overmuch with the leader. "Hark, hark, the lark . . .," he announced in a tense whisper, sounding the note on his old pitch pipe. "One, two," but no!—"Be we a singing it in hay or in hay flat?" (A or A flat) asks the shepherd of the blacksmith! "Stop till I puts on me specs. I can sing better in me specs and then I'll tell tha which key 'tis in! Hark at they buoys (boys) a gawketing on—Hark, hark the lark . . .!"

Big brother had left home on his motorcycle to begin on a new job which meant his going into lodgings for the first time.

"Does Joe like it?" was asked.

"No, miss. Lies cold a-bed."

To old Mrs. F. the schoolmistress said:

"I hope you'll get a little sleep tonight, Mrs. F."

"Not wi' that there dog o' Diddy's a'yelputting all night and they pigs yaffelling all marnin'!"

"I can't away wi' tha," is commonly heard, and we find the phrase in Shakespeare, "She could never away with me," said Master Shallow.

"Has Gladys left the Manor?" was the kindly query.

"No, her works there fullanoly" (full and wholly).

"Thee't feel my neif" (fist).

"Sitha" (see you). "Allakey" (There, look you).

**Counting the Task**

It was said of an antiquated motorcycle: "He'll a cost ye summat be then you've paid the task on 'im." Task is tax, dating from the time when taxes were paid by tenure in form of service.

"I took every othering one" means each alternate one.

An expressive double negative is found in common phrases,

"No, n'er I won't!" and in, "never na more."

"Thee dursent" is, "you dare not."

"Benna" is "be not" or "am not."

"Erra, nerra" is "either, neither."

"Tak' yer absey book" means ABC book.

"Handkerchur" is the same as in "King John":

"I knit my handkerchur about your brow."

To a too lengthy preacher came the pithy correction,

"'Tis no use thee pumping on a full bucket!"

"Thee bist neither 'ard 'ood ner faggits" is a term of contempt to a Jack-of-all-trades.

It is the manner of saying these things that brings life into the words. The language too may be heard only where children play, or where men and women meet and talk to each other a field or even two fields apart. Cottage rooms are tiny but the fields are wide and there is the true "freedom of speech."

In school the teacher must tame the young voices and teach the children to sing. "Not your field voice," says Teacher. To the exile, the old forest drawl is sweet music and only a native can use it. It rises from a low, full pitch to "the wood pigeons in the trees." It should be heard, too, on a woman's tongue as she comforts a child or soothes a suffering neighbor.

"All the forest's life is in it, all the mystery, all the magic." Dialect is essentially local. It was the essence of the old community life wedded to its song and folklore. Then the village was shut away from the rest of the world. Now we villagers are leaving the urban "each for himself" phase of life and returning once more to community life, with a difference—returning with new visions and ideals of service.

"So, ah so—down from the heaven
or up from the mould
Send us the hearts (and the speech)
of our fathers of old."

# *Deep in Its Villages Beats the English Heart*

All photos © Keystone-The Christian Science Monitor

**They Are All Englishmen**

**Top Left—English Gypsy Type of the South Downs Cutting Clothes Pegs. Top Right—Two Country Types Talk It Over at the Fishing Harbor. Bottom—The Hedge Cutter With His Sickle Trims the Hedges Along a Country Road.**

## Pendergast Machine Wins Bloody Victory

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28 (AP)—"Big Tom" Pendergast's Democratic machine rode through to overwhelming victory today after a blood-stained election marked by four killings, scores of sluggings and machine-gun terrorism.

A drive by Citizen-Fusionists, led by Dr. A. Ross Hill, former University of Missouri President, to oust "Little Tammany" from control of the city, failed by a wide margin. Dr. Hill, running for Mayor, got only 81,749 votes against 141,117 for the Democratic incumbent, Mayor Bryce B. Smith, on the face of unofficial complete returns.

The Fusionists scored two gains, however. They elected Mr. Frank H. Backstrom and Mr. D. S. Adams to the council. The Pendergast forces swept the six other council seats, as well as two municipal judgeships.

The total vote of 225,000 smashed all records, being greater even than the 1932 presidential vote.

### Airplanes Did Moving

Airplanes equipped with skis transported a 25-horsepower tractor and a sawmill with a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber a day from Anchorage, Alaska, to the Beluga mountain range.

## Eminent Savants Get Franklin Medal For Their Discoveries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—The Franklin Medal, most distinguished award of the Franklin Institute, the oldest organization in the United States devoted to the study and promotion of the mechanical arts and applied sciences, has been granted to two American natural scientists, Dr. Henry Norris Russell and Dr. Irving Langmuir.

Dr. Russell is research professor of astronomy at Princeton University and director of the observatory there. He is a Foreign Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Contributing greatly to the world's knowledge of the physics and chemistry of the stars, Dr. Russell has discovered a way to determine the chemical substance contained by them, as well as their individual weights.

Dr. Langmuir's contribution to physical science has been largely in the field of radio and illumination, discovering the process of making nitrogen- or argon-filled electric light bulbs, which produce twice as much light from the same consumption of power as was possible before and inventing new thermionic vacuum tubes for radio. He is a member of the research staff of the General Electric Company and won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1932.

The Franklin Medal is awarded annually to those workers in physical science or technology whose efforts have done the most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its application, without regard to the nationality of the worker. The recipients of the medal are chosen by the Committee on Inventions. The chief duty of this committee when first formed was to pass upon inventions, approving those with merit and making awards to stimulate public interest in special cases.

## Economists Form Select Club in N. Y. To Debate Big Issues

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—The American Political Economy Club, with a prospective membership of 23 nationall known economists, has been formed at Columbia University for "free, intellectual discussion" of current fundamental problems in the field bearing on social conditions, according to announcement by Prof. Robert M. M. MacIver, Lieber professor of political economy and sociology.

In a statement yesterday, Prof. MacIver, who has been named president of the club for the remainder of the current academic year, explained that the new organization would meet a need for "intimate continuous discussion of economic problems by a select group of economists and other experts" such as is found in many cities elsewhere, but which has as yet no counterpart either at Columbia University or in New York.

Fourteen economists have already accepted membership in the club, and invitations have been sent to nine others throughout the United States.

Among the charter members are Prof. John M. Clark, Prof. James W. Angell, Prof. Frederick C. Mills, Prof. James C. Bonbright and Prof. Arthur E. Burns of Columbia University; Mr. George Soule, editor of the New Republic; Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of the University of Minnesota; Prof. Emil Lederer, Prof. Eduard Heinmann and Prof. Karl Brandt of the graduate faculty of the New School for Social Research.

## Nearly $500,000 in Gifts To University of California

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif., March 28—At the Charter Day exercises held in the Greek Theater on the campus of the University of California here March 23, Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the institution, reported that gifts made to the university from March 13, 1933, to March 12, 1934, included sums totaling nearly $500,000. The donations, he said, range from one of $61,481 to $1, and are more than 600 in number.

The gift of $61,481 is a bequest of Mr. Walter Loewy for establishment of the Walter Loewy Scholarship Fund for needy students from Germany during their studies at the university, and for students from the University of California in their studies at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

# *Oil Fuel Grown by Farmers Is Project of Iowan Chemists*

## *New Type of Agriculture, Raising Substitutes for Coal and Mineral Oil, to Come in by Degrees to Be Investigated in Washington*

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Immediate start of a new type of farming, with fields growing the "hydrocarbons" of coal and oil for use as power, is urged by three Iowa natural scientists in a report issued by the Chemical Foundation.

A congressional hearing where they are invited to give their findings is announced to begin April 15. The hearing is on the farm relief plan to mix 10 per cent of corn alcohol with gasoline for motor fuel.

The Iowa trio hopes to show that instead of being simply a temporary relief, this use of "power alcohol" will inaugurate the great agricultural revolution predicted by scientists for the last 20 years. This is the growing of chemicals as well as food on farms.

The report is written by Dr. Leo M. Christense, Dr. Ralph M. Hixon, and Dr. Ellis J. Fulmer of the Iowa State College, at Ames. Coal and oil, most of man's present power source, they explain, are hydrocarbons. All the farmer's harvest crops are carbohydrates.

Chemically the crops and the coal and oil are all made of the same prime elements, carbon and hydrogen. The atoms of carbon and hydrogen are differently fitted together, and chemists have discovered how to interchange them, so as to change a plant into a hydrocarbon, a fuel which will burn and explode.

The report says that farms can produce all these fuel hydrocarbons the world can use—all that it now gets from coal and oil. They foresee this not as an abrupt change, but as a progressive conservation move, growing as the supplies of coal and oil dwindle. The farmer's historic hand-to-mouth existence will change, they forecast, for it is due greatly to all his crops being perishables.

As he changes part of the harvests into power hydrocarbons, he will have imperishables which can be stored, when needed, against the "lean years."

Their tests of "power alcohol" from corn for immediate use, they state, show the way. They point out that 20 foreign countries now mix alcohol with gasoline, and that England will begin it soon.

The starch in the corn, of which the alcohol is made, the chemists state, is not of great food value. Without it animals should put on more of the valuable lean and less fat. And they think that under this procedure the alcohol fuel costs would come down more and more.

## NRA Slows Recovery, Metal Men Are Told

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 28 (AP)—Mr. Stuart Wells Utley, president of the Detroit Steel Casting Company, in a speech prepared for delivery here today, declared that new deal legislation of itself has so far contributed little or nothing to improve economic conditions in this country, but has been a definite deterrent to them.

Addressing a meeting of the National Metal Trades Association, Mr. Utley asserted that had it not been for the fact that a national election "coincided with the year in which the bottom of the depression was reached . . . by this time we should have been well out of the depression, and in all probability occupying a position better than that of France, Sweden or Great Britain.

"The Roosevelt revolution is an attempt to give the Government the dictation of all business; to place bureaucracy in a position to control all human actions; to again make the individual the creature of the state, and to turn the control of the state over to a relatively few office holders, who thereby become a governing caste." Mr. Utley referred to NRA codes as "federal laws" which never have received "one minute's consideration by a duly elected legislative body."

### School Dads Offer Help

Seventy-five members of the Oxford School Dads Club in Oakland, Calif., volunteered their services free of charge to make any necessary alterations at the school to comply with building safety regulations.


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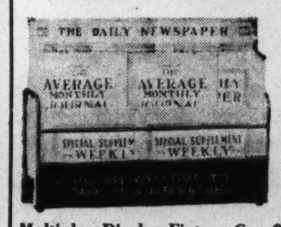

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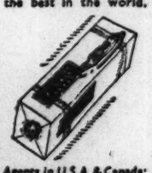
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## Beginning Friday, April 6

the advertisements from the southern part of England, and from Wales, which have been appearing Wednesday, will be published on Friday.

# Movies Must Be Italianized If They Are Shown in Italy, Or Pay Special Tax of $2100

## United States Film Industry Gets Hard Blow in New Ministerial Decree Necessitating Subtitles to Be Rewritten in Italian

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

ROME—The United States film industry, which provides about 60 per cent of foreign films imported into Italy and represents approximately 90 per cent of the business of foreign films shown in this country, has been hard hit by a ministerial decree which came into force a few weeks ago.

The decree imposes the obligation that all foreign films must be sub-titled in Italy; in other words, finished in this country. Hitherto much of this work has been done outside of Italy. American films cannot be shown in their original versions in this country and must be sub-titled in Italian to be shown.

A new tax of 25,000 lire (over $2100 at current rates) has been imposed on each sub-titled film. Premiums in money, to be paid from the proceeds of this tax, will be given to producers of Italian films. Moreover, producers of each Italian film will henceforth have the right to handle three foreign films free of tax. Finally, every cinema owner is obliged to show, until June 30, 1934, one Italian film for every three foreign pictures.

It is estimated that about 300 foreign films will be needed in Italy this year. Of this number the Italian producers will "dubb" (sub-title) 90 free of tax for approximately 30 Italian films which will be produced. The remainder would be practically all American under normal conditions. If the "dubbing-tax" on these films was paid by American companies it would make the enormous total of 5,000,000 lire assessed on the American film industry.

The average cost of "dubbing" a film is estimated at 50,000 lire, so that the total cost of dubbing 300 foreign films would be about 15,000,000 lire, of which 60 per cent, or 9,000,000 lire, would be paid by the American companies.

Adding the cost of "dubbing," 9,000,000 lire, to the proposed tax of 5,000,000 lire, gives a total of 14,000,000 lire which American companies will have to spend in Italy in order to develop and carry on their business as planned.

This heavy burden placed on American companies will force them to reduce imports from 25 to 40 per cent and to cut down their business to a minimum in Italy.

Representatives of the American film industry in this country have called the attention of the Italian Government to the serious injury inflicted on their industry, but it appears that the Government has no intention of changing the decree, at least not until July next.

**Coward says:**

**A man who pays more attention to the fit of his clothes than he does to the fit of his shoes may be well-dressed, but he is frightfully misinformed.**

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### Yemenites and Saudi Forces Clash at Asir

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 28 (AP)—Reports of border warfare between the tribal army of Ibn Saud and the troops of the wealthy Imam Yahia of Yemen reached here today.

The overland route from Jeddah is cut off by the fighting which is centered at Asir in the frontier region.

Reports emanating from the Saudi delegation in Cairo say 130 fighters were killed in the first clash between Saudi forces and the Yemenites.

Imam Yahia has 10,000 well-trained troops and is said to be immensely rich; Ibn Saud depends mostly on his tribal warriors and is, reputedly, in poor financial condition.

### Income Tax Payments

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Income tax payments today lacked only $15,000,000 of the Treasury's goal of $250,000,000 for the month of March. On March 24, the latest day available, collections were $235,227,394 as compared with $172,618,507 last year.

## *Modern Militarist Salute for Shade of Old-Time Despotism*

**Enthronement of Kang Teh** THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**New Emperor of Manchus, Preceded by Picturesque Escort, on Way to Ceremonies.**

# Churches Protest Legal Betting In South Australia

## Drastic Changes Sought After Three Months of New System

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Three months from the passing of an act to increase betting facilities in South Australia by the legalization of bookmakers and the establishment of betting shops, an insistent public outcry has arisen, leading to a large deputation from the Council of Churches to the Premier seeking either the abolition of the new system or a drastic curtailment.

When the bill was passed, strong views were expressed that a grievous wrong was being introduced, particularly among the young people of the community, and although some of the legislators who supported it have announced that they desire a review of the whole position at the earliest moment. The Premier, however, will not agree to this because he considers that the legislation is of an experimental character and that, in the end, the act will prove beneficial.

This opinion is resisted by an increasing section of the public and it is already evident that the attitude of Parliament toward the movement for enlarged gambling practices will be much more antagonistic. The indignation of the people has assumed a volume and force reflecting the high moral standard of the people. Even the press, which supported the legislation at the time of its passing, is most critical of what is taking place.

Opponents of betting are now hopeful that the reaction will eventually have a wholesome effect. The most that the Premier will promise church leaders, who are actively organizing the campaign, is that an opportunity to consider the legislation will be given next session.

The deputation told the Premier that no greater blot marked the statute books of Australia than that which was allowing the city and suburbs to be flooded with betting shops. The rights and wishes of ratepayers and property owners were being ignored and Parliament should take action immediately. One betting shop had been established near a public school, and another in an institute. There was already a great deal more drinking than a year ago owing to the proximity of hotels to gambling premises.


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# Back-Yard Telescope In Sydney Shows Mars Like Play Ball

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A homemade telescope that makes Mars as big as a cricket ball and shows up the cracks between stones in a building five miles away has just been perfected by Mr. K. Beams, a "back-yard" craftsman of acknowledged ability. The invention makes the moon, his next-door neighbor among celestial bodies, seem to reduce its distance from 250,000 to a mere 1500 miles.

The instrument weighs 1100 lbs. Natural scientists here say it is one of the best of its kind. Mr. Beams built it in his spare time. He makes radio sets, motor parts and jewelry for a living. He is not an astronomer. Making the telescope was a back-yard hobby.

The instrument is a six-inch equatorial reflector. It magnifies 240 times. Attached to it is an electric motor, which, once a star is brought into focus, keeps it in view all the time. The tube is six feet long and 8 inches in diameter. Mr. Beams says he used a quarter of a ton of gun metal in making it. None of the material was imported. He spent a year and a half building it. The telescope cost £350. But it pays big dividends to those privileged to get a peek at the polar cap on Mars.

### Abuses Are Charged In the Silk Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PATERSON, N. J., March 28—"Family sweatshops," where men, women and children toil from early morning until they can keep at it no longer for a pittance of a few cents an hour, turn out more than one-fourth of the silk products in this city, according to Mr. J. J. Kehoe, local representative of the silk textile code authority.

These conditions were revealed in a survey of more than 275 silk manufacturing plants, Mr. Kehoe said. Investigators found men, women and their children working from 14 to 16 hours a day to earn a weekly stipend of $15 to $20 a family, he said.

The silk code bars any mill owner or employee from working more than 40 hours a week on productive machinery and forbids employment of anyone under 16 years of age. To enforce these provisions among the unorganized plants "would take an army of policemen on constant duty," Mr. Kehoe said.

### Spain Puts Death Penalty On Bombings and Violence

MADRID, March 28 (AP)—The Spanish Cabinet today agreed to a projected law reëstablishing the capital penalty for bombings, robbery, armed assault and attempts against the functioning or sabotage of all public services.

Congress is expected to pass the measure promptly. Cabinet members said the measure was necessary to combat a crime wave culminating in recent bombings.

# Manchu Empire Opens Its History In Modern Style

## Machinery Is Up-To-Date —Young Ruler Finds Idle Hours Scarce

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HSINKING, Manchuria—Smoothly the machinery of state is functioning under the new Emperor of Manchoukuo. Although young in years, he is quite experienced in administering affairs of state. This is the third throne he has occupied.

He has been trained in western customs, social and political, by his English tutor. Governmental machinery in Manchoukuo is strictly modern. The Emperor's allegiance to the past is manifested only in state ceremonials and royal ritual. This was evidenced at the time of his accession.

The whole of the day from early morning till late at night is carefully divided. It very seldom happens that any deviation is made from the methodical time-table of his daily work.

He is accustomed to rise at very early hours. After dressing he occupies himself in reading the world papers or having a general review of the local and foreign press given to him, but as he is fluently acquainted with the English language he generally prefers to read the newspapers published in Great Britain and the United States himself. All information regarding Manchoukuo, which appears in the foreign press is handed to him for perusal and he also takes great interest in all information of a political and diplomatical nature throughout the whole world.

At 9 a. m. he receives officials on state business, the first to hand in his report being the Prime Minister. As a rule this business occupies him till midday.

Following the morning reception, luncheon is served in the Palace after which the young ruler generally takes a walk or plays a game of tennis. But if the weather is bad then he stays indoors and reads. After this short interval of rest he once more attends to affairs of state which fully occupy him until it is time to have dinner at 7 p. m.

In the evening, if there is no important business or function to attend, he spends his time at home with his wife and nearest friends, playing billiards or listening to the radio. Usually he retires about 10 o'clock.

# Farm Population Reaches New Peak But Exodus Grows

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The number of individuals living on farms reached a record peak of 32,509,000 on Jan. 1, 1933.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a new study of farm population, attributes the increase principally to an excess of births over deaths, since more people left farms for cities, in 1933 in a continuation of the farm exodus of the past decade, than went from cities to farms.

The number of persons who moved to farms last year was 951,000, while 1,178,000 moved away. The farm-bound movement involved 1,544,000 persons in 1932 while those moving away numbered 1,011,000.

Comment by farmers stressed reemployment in urban industries and temporary employment in work-relief projects as major reasons for the increased movement from farms to cities.

### Croatians Convicted In Assassination Plot

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 28 (AP)—A capital sentence was passed today against three Croatians convicted of plotting to assassinate King Alexander at Zagreb on Dec. 16.

At the time of the plot, rumors that it had been perpetrated were denied as baseless. King Alexander shortened his stay at Zagreb, however, and later it developed that the three were arrested in connection with the killing of a detective. The same three were accused of plotting to kill the King.

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# *Relief Agencies Teach Women How to Cook Appetizing Menus*

## *They've Even Discovered New Ways to Prepare Cracked Wheat, and Exchange of National Recipes Proves Helpful to Housewives*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—"We do get so tired of cracked wheat."

This, with several variations, was a common expression of families receiving public assistance until the relief organizations found a means of changing their viewpoint. Cracked wheat, canned fish, dried beans, and split peas—foods distributed by the relief agencies—seemingly may not provide the basis for appetizing menus, yet thousands of Chicago housewives are learning how these and other simple foods may be made into economical yet unusual meals.

Under the direction of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, established years ago in the interest of child welfare, housewives of families cared for by the Unemployment Relief Service, Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, and other social agencies are being given practical information and guidance in the use of groceries which they receive in rations boxes.

After years of independence, many housewives found it difficult to adjust themselves to living on decreased budgets and the plainest of foods. To help them food demonstrations are being conducted in schools, churches, and community centers in all parts of the city. Nearly all of the women and even some of the men have responded whole-heartedly, for not only have they an opportunity to learn novel recipes from trained nutritionists, but they can also enjoy a pleasant social hour with neighbors and friends.

Cracked wheat, furnished by the American Red Cross to all relief agencies, presented the greatest enigma until the recipients learned that in addition to being used as a plain breakfast cereal, it can be made into cracked wheat mush, muffins, cookies, and Scotch soup. Split peas grew in popularity when presented in vegetable chowder and split pea loaf.

"I don't know what to do with so many cans of tomatoes," was a frequent statement before the housewives went to the demonstrations and learned ho to prepare cabbage and tomato salad and baked onions in tomato sauce. Even desserts and sweets are not neglected. Indian pudding, based on cornmeal, molasses, and canned milk, prune jam and prune puddings, molasses candy, and one-egg cake are all offered as possibilities which can be made of ingredients furnished in ration boxes.

Other dishes are suggested which comply with purchasing limits. These are intended to supplement the foods supplied in the ration boxes. They include meat and potato pie, baked stuffed heart, escalloped cabbage, and cheese pudding. Although many of the menus offered are purely American, other recipes are adapted to the food habits and customs of the foreign groups in their respective neighborhoods. These are based on the contents of the ration boxes which differ among the nationalities, special ones being issued to the Polish, Jewish, Italian, Northern European, Southern European, and Negro groups.


The Jacket Frock
you'll wear all season
. . . and all summer

The model sketched is Corded Sheer with contrasting linen Blouse and Cuffs. Emily's youthful point of view marks the styling (particularly at the waist line) and of course Emily shines at anything that takes a bit of tailoring.

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35¢ a cake

Seven delightful scents

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So she declared a moratorium on the costly beauty preparations that graced her dressing table and discovered that she didn't need them.

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*Suggestions for* EASTER *Flower Gifts*

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**EASTER PLANTS**

Easter, Madonna, Regal and Yellow Calla Lilies. Rose Bushes, Hydrangeas, Azaleas, Flowering Apple Trees, Spirea, Acacia, Gardenia and Iris Plants. Interesting Miniature Rock Gardens in decorative pots.

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Coats—Sport and the Dressy Types —Furred and Unfurred.
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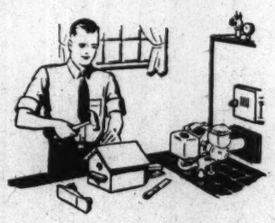

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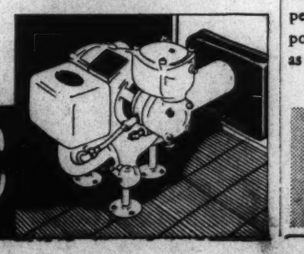

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

# Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

## Courtesy in the Home

*Etiquette in Daily Living—20*

### It Is Often the Little Ways That Make the Difference

*By* **Carilyn Stevens**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

UNDERSTANDING the fundamentals of etiquette as applied to relationships, and practicing the little laws of love in the family circle, is of great help in removing many of the small frictions that upset home harmony. Here the regard for another's right to privacy must be carefully observed lest familiarity breed contempt. "A little wall of form between home intimacies makes them seem much more precious in home eyes," says one writer. Everyone should have some corner in the world which is his "owney-own," where he can retire if he wishes to be alone. It may not seem possible today when retrenchments are in order, for each to have a room to himself, but this is an ideal to be striven for whenever possible and if necessary another room sacrificed for it, or a basement or an attic pressed into use. It is often the mental attitude rather than the size of the house that determines this.

A boy of 15 became surly and gloomy. He went about with a chip on his shoulder, and snapping grumpily at his family was becoming his habit. In many ways he was a fine chap and his parents were much distressed over the situation. When the difficulty was finally diagnosed it was discovered that he was resentful because he had no privacy. His mother constantly invaded his rights by looking into his notebooks, arranging his various collections, opening his letters and insisting upon being his confidante willy-nilly After the diagnosis he was given a room of his own in the attic with a door that closed his private rights were meticulously respected—and harmony in the home was restored.

When it isn't possible to give a child his very own room, at least a corner should be provided for him safe from the invasion of grown-ups and where his little treasures can be kept secure from meddling. In writing on this point one writer tells of the Indian in his wigwam who when he wishes to be let alone sits with his face to the wall as a warning to meddlers to keep off his territory (Vogue's "Book of Etiquette.")

**Mine and Thine**

Child experts are militant on the subject of "mine and thine." They insist that one of the first lessons that a child be taught is respect for others' property rights as a basis for harmonious relationships throughout life. Even a tiny tot should be given his own shelf or drawer where he can keep his toys, they insist, and no one, not even his mother, has a right to use them without his permission. If Junior wants to play with little brother's big, red ball he must ask "Please" and say "Thank you." If little brother refuses to give permission, he cannot have it. This early training will also react favorably in teaching a child to be orderly and to respect the rights of others by keeping his private possessions out of the way so that they will not interfere with the comfort of others. The habit in many families of allowing children to help themselves to their parents' belongings without permission has become so common as to be the subject for cartoons. Not only does this break the rules of good breeding, thus laying the foundations for further infringements against etiquette as the young person emerges into the adult world but it may result more seriously. A girl at boarding school accused of pilfering was brought before the principal.

"My mother always lets me take anything I want at home. I don't see why the girls should care if I take their things. I always mean to bring them back and if I don't it's just because I forget. It's nothing to make such a fuss over. It isn't stealing," she insisted.

**Precept and Example**

In helping little ones to grow up into ladies and gentlemen example (as it always is) is the best teacher. In illustration of this, one writer cites the example of the crab-mother who couldn't teach her children to walk forward because she couldn't do it herself. Not only is the attitude of the parents to the children of importance, but their courtesy to each other, to their servants, to their guests, other relatives or to anyone else who may chance within the four walls will make a deep impression on the child consciousness. Bickerings between father and mother, even if started in a semi-serious mood, constant arguments, even if not actual quarrels, and disagreements over the child's bringing up are no help to him in learning proficiency in the loving amenities which are going to help him gain and maintain his rightful place in the world. Children "cannot easily fail to be thoroughbred who have never seen or heard their parents do or say an ignoble thing," says Emily Post.

"Who's the lady across the street?" asked the man of his friend in the old, old story.

"Oh, she ain't no lady, she's my wife!" came the quick and spontaneous answer.

In some houses the wife is no longer considered a lady, nor the husband and father a gentleman. "No man is ever a gentleman to his valet," is the cynic's way of putting it. But one writer points out that in his home a man "should expect and not be disappointed in receiving the graceful little appreciations and courtesies which a woman of charm extends to the man of achievement in her social circle." (Ordway, "Etiquette of Today.") He may not amount to much in the eyes of the world, but no one ought to know better than his family the efforts that he is making to carry on and many of the unsung heroes who plod along, day after day, against heavy odds are as worthy of applause as those for whom the horns toot and the cymbals clang.

Emily Post uses the phrase, "the old gray flannel wrapper habit" to warn women from falling into slovenly habits of dress, speech and deportment. The old phraseology, "Now she's married and settled down," gives an unattractive mental picture of a woman gone to seed in the gray flannel wrapper.

But it may sometimes be that the wife thinks that Friend Husband is the one upon whose shoulders the old gray flannel wrapper has fallen, and that it has become his habit to save any manners he has left for the outside world. Getting resentful and bullying him in public and nagging him in private is usually worse than useless. Trying to reform him by physical force is likewise of little avail. As a verse from the Christian Evangelist quoted in a recent Christian Science Monitor puts it:

> Green had no table manners
> Before he met Miss Binns;
> He learned them after marriage,
> But 'twas hard upon his shins.

Probably a less vigorous and more successful way to bring Mr. Green to time, at least after he has once fallen into the gray flannel wrapper habit is for Mrs. Green to keep her ideals for her home burnished up, live up to them herself and do the best she can with the children. If Green is like most men he will gradually fall into line with the onward march of family deportment. It might be a wholesome dose for Green occasionally to read a poem by Edna St. Vincent Millay called "Spring and Fall," the theme of which is that he "broke my heart . . . in *little* ways."

[This series of 25 articles is running on Wednesdays.]

## A Woman of India and Her Art

London

IN A riot of strong eastern coloring and a whole mountain of delicate billowing fabrics—silks and satins, viole, ninon, crêpe de chine—a little woman from India is busy establishing her work in London. She is Miss Mae Agnes Rawle who, having come to England quite alone, set out upon a work which she believes will employ hundreds of young women.

Miss Rawle's industry is so young that it does not yet possess a name. With a smile, she says that the best description she can give of it is that of a liquid art embroidery. But that does not really fit because, although it may be art, it has nothing liquid about it (it is so solid and durable that it will stand boiling and ironing, and even scraping with a penknife) and, without a stitch of needlework, it can hardly be called embroidery. The finished product has more the effect of oil painting which, mixed with bronze and silver tinsel and with a substance of a flat dull quality, is carried out in a variety of unconventional designs.

Miss Rawle while living in New York discovered this process of decorating all manner of fabrics and which will stand being washed. A native of India, she had lived and married in Trinidad and had worked there with her husband until, when he passed on, she found herself faced with the alternatives of carrying on his business alone or giving herself over to art which, as a member of an artistic family, had always appealed to her.

She chose art and, traveling to New York, began to study. And it was while still a student that she was attracted by paintings done skilfully on fine fabrics. If it were possible to wash these paintings, she said to herself, there would be a product that would be marketable.

All the business she had learned in Trinidad was called into play. She found a chemist and with him began to experiment. The process was not discovered immediately; for a month the two worked, and then something began to happen and little by little a possibility became an established fact.

When Miss Rawle displays her work, she fills her room with color. Kimonos from Japan, saris from India, scarves, handkerchiefs are drawn from boxes and piled up on tables and chairs. Her designs are chiefly floral, painted in the liquid transparent dyes with a camel hair brush, and supported by the heavier designs in bronze powders which shine like metal, and in wool powder of the texture of velvet.

Miss Rawle's immediate objective is not a big market. She prefers to carry on a studio and teach.

"If I have found something good," she says, "I have not found it only for myself. I want other people to have it and use it. I want to make employment, and I want other women to be as happy in that employment as I am."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

**Miss Mae Agnes Rawle Showing a Piece of Her "Liquid Art" Embroidery.**

## Just the Right Accessories

### If Chosen Correctly They Give the Finishing Touch

*How to Look Your Best—4*

*By* **Ruth Kimball Denmead**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE woman who has a new dress and coat, or a new suit, can compare herself to the cook who has just taken a delicious cake out of the oven and must decide what frosting will enhance not only its taste but its appearance. For a woman with a new outfit cannot stop there. She must decide what accessories will give additional beauty to it. Many a stunning outfit has been utterly ruined by the wrong accessories.

We shall begin with shoes and hose. It is important to have them neat in appearance and usually inconspicuous. The type of foot one has influences one in the type of shoe. If your feet are large or ungainly, the cue is to make them neat and inconspicuous. If your feet are not long and narrow a pump gives the longest effect. It also adds height to the figure, because the eye follows an unbroken line. Fortunately manufacturers have improved the fit of the pumps so that they are not as difficult for the woman with the narrow heel, to wear as previously.

In most instances shoes matching the costume or dark shoes are preferable. Occasionally one finds definite contrast an attractive feature—especially in evening costume. One can line the shoes up with a matching purse, jacket or jewelry, and now that they are wearing flowers and ornaments in the hair, it can be utilized as a pretty contrast matching the shoes. In case of a short person, contrast in shoes always shortens the appearance. That is why it is wise to have the same color accent higher up, carrying the eye up. Do be careful not to overdo the colored accents, so that it will attract the eye too many places and from a distance give a spotty appearance.

**To Achieve Unity**

In street clothes, when I find it necessary to wear contrasting footwear, because of a costume being an unusual color, I try to have my hose match my shoes as nearly as possible. Then use a hat, purse and gloves of the same color as the shoes and be sure that they are exact in color. If purse and shoes or gloves can be of the same leather, such as all suede, all kid, or reptile, it helps in the feeling of unity. On the other hand, the very tall person can shorten her appearance by wearing shoes of contrast. With a shorter woman, if she wears shoes of contrast, without a hat the same color to carry the eye up, she should be sure to have the rest of the costume, including the hat, exactly the same color. Be careful of the hose in case of contrasting shoes. If they make an additional contrast with shoes and costume, the line is broken that much more, making the leg and ankles appear larger—especially if the hose are light in color.

Never wear the contrast of light shoes with a dark outfit. Having the base lighter than the upper part of the body, makes the base seem inadequate, and in case of a heavy person the body is made to appear more bulky and top-heavy. The large woman, with small feet, who has the same problem of appearing top-heavy, will be wise to wear shoes as long as possible with correct fitting.

When wearing a light costume, if the light shoes do not exactly match, try and have the same color value.

Heels of a different color are excellent for the tall woman, as they shorten her height by the height of the heel. The combination of leathers or colors shortens and broadens the foot, as does a straight tip—the wing tip being much more slenderizing and graceful.

The oxford and strap shoe call attention to the ankle and are inclined to enlarge its appearance, especially if there is a definite color break between the shoe and hose They often shorten the appearance of the foot also, so are good for the long foot. Many straps of one wide strap going straight across the foot—broaden and shorten it. One narrow strap or curved strap is best unless you have very attractive feet and ankles.

**Gloves and Purses**

Have your gloves match your costume or your purse in color. Wear the correct gloves for each costume and be careful of a too elaborate glove, if you are short or overweight. A glove with too flared a cuff, adds considerably to the width of the silhouette.

Plain tailored purses are suitable for street and tailored clothes. Brighter, more unconventional ones for sports. Smaller, dressier purses for afternoon and informal evening. For evening have just as dainty and exquisite a purse as you can afford. Have it match either your costume or other accessories. Be sure that your purses correspond in size to your figure. If you are large you want a large purse or you will look larger by contrast with a small one. The same effect is true of a small person carrying too large a purse. They seem overwhelmed. If you are plump do not carry a fat, full, round purse. The comparison is obvious.

Be individual in your choice of jewelry and don't drape yourself with it like a Christmas tree.

Before deciding on a necklace study the contour of your face. The necklace has almost as much influence as the neckline of your dress.

Close-fitting necklaces should not be worn by the broad or round face, especially in large or round beads, or a large flat wide clasp in front. If the face is oval instead of round, a close neckline is more flattering, though usually it will be more so if the necklace is in a flat piece and dips in front, either in design or because of length. Few people can wear the very close beads. Some authorities feel they are flattering to the thin face. To my mind beads forming an oval are more flattering than those at the base of the neck. The close beads must not be large or heavy looking or the face seems thinner by contrast. If you have any irregular features the close necklace makes them seem more evident.

I think a series of ovals with the first one below the base of the neck adds fullness to the face and is more flattering. There are very few people who can wear row upon row of tightly wound beads around their neck. Many older women do this, thinking it covers their neck. Unless completely covered, however, it only attracts attention to it.

The long strand of beads is more becoming to the large woman, but be sure they hang in a point instead of a U shape as that gives width to the bust. The new clips are attractive, and an additional touch of color can be added by their use. They are a much better combination with earrings than a necklace, unless the earrings are short and plain.

**Selecting Earrings**

Earrings are one of the hardest pieces of jewelry to wear well. There are so many types of earrings and they come in such close contact with the face that the style and color influence it greatly. They carry the eye across the face therefore broadening it greatly. A round face must be careful of them. Too square or a broad round face should never wear them. When a round face does look well in earrings, be very careful of the round close-fitting earrings, balls or hoops because they accentuate the roundness of the face. Long slender earrings, be very careful of the are in this case more flattering.

The narrow face often is filled out by earrings giving it the appearance of more width, but be very careful not to have too long, narrow, or heavy earrings. Always view earrings from the side also. If they are extremely long or heavy they may ruin your neckline, or if you are stooped they will accentuate it. The brilliancy of stones in earrings adds brilliancy to the eyes if the stone is in the correct color.

The new sport jewelry is extremely attractive because it is so colorful, but be very careful of its size and heaviness—especially if you are small or have a thin face.

Unless your wrist watch is jeweled, so that it is as dainty and lovely as a bracelet, do not wear it with evening clothes.

There is another accessory that is really very important because its attractiveness is often elusive. This is perfume. It can express charm and distinction or it can create an atmosphere of elegance or romance.

Perfume must be selected with great care. It is the same as color in this respect. Do not choose a certain perfume because you enjoy it on someone else, unless it expresses you; do not use a certain scent because it is fashionable. Maybe every third or fourth person you will meet will have the same perfume on. Do not let it be too dominating. You may like the scent but others may not. Let it be elusive. I like just a whiff as she passes by.

One should never select perfume by smelling it from the bottle. It should be freed from the alcohol to get the real loveliness of the odor That is why a truly good perfume is better after an hour's time. Then, in testing perfumes, if you smell too many at one time, your sense of smell is weakened. Also remember that the odor sometimes changes when placed directly on the skin. The best way to use it is sprayed from an atomizer or on a little sachet that can be pinned on the dress, or on your skin behind the ears or on the chin or hands.

All these things may seem unimportant to you but it is attention to these seemingly trivial things and being well groomed that make a well dressed woman of you. If you will take the time and thought to discover how certain styles and colors affect your looks, you will find the problem of a new costume greatly simplified because you will know what you want in the beginning.

[This series is appearing on Wednesdays.]

## The Back-Kitchen

The little back-kitchen is busy all day
With sizzle of saucepan and bubble of pot;
It hasn't a moment to trifle away,
Its grate's always full, and its fire's always hot.
Its only adornments are cookery-books,
And cupboards, and measures and big wooden bins,
And all sorts of oddments that dangle from hooks
Like griddle, and jam-pan and nice shiny tins.

The little front-kitchen is cozy and neat,
With old-fashioned dresser, and dish-crowded shelves,
A cushioned armchair, and a ring for the pot,
Where folk might be glad to sit resting themselves;
But no! the back-kitchen is where they must be,
Amidst all the clatter and all the to-do—
There's so much to hear, and there's so much to see—
I like the back-kitchen, myself, of the two!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

## CWA and the Woman's Club

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AN ACTIVITY of the Huntington, W. Va., Woman's Club has been so successful that it has enlisted the coöperation of the local CWA for expansion. The story may inspire some other club to launch a similar project.

Two years ago the club, after much careful planning, opened an assembly room in a thickly populated poorer section of the city. So great was the faith of the members in the success of the project, and its spread to other sections of Huntington, that they called this first recreation center "Community Center No. 1."

The district where this room was opened was one where the enforced leisure of unemployment had brought about a very real problem. Clubwomen recognized that satisfying the hunger for music and drama, for games and an opportunity to make something with one's hands, was as important as was that of furnishing, to those out of work, food and clothing.

The Community Center offered a place where those who were unemployed found a warmth that was more than physical; where there were activities that brought at least a measure of happiness; where there were comradeship and cheer, and where the passing of time in idleness was a thing of the past.

The West Virginia Club Woman says: "At small cost this recreation center helped to sustain courage among grown-ups, protected older boys from a sense of depression and defeat, and provided sufficient wholesome activity to combat the dangers of idleness.

"Aside from previously mentioned benefits, delinquency and crime in this section were cut more than 25 per cent."

**Asked for Five More Centers**

Officers of the CWA watched the workings of this center and eventually asked the Woman's Club to open five more centers in the city. The buildings were to be secured rent free, and other expenses would be borne by the CWA.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 1934, the last of the six centers was opened and presented to that part of the public immediately surrounding the same.

There are, in these centers, classes in home making, preparation of foods, cooking, sewing, canning and shoe repairing, besides others.

There is ample opportunity for reading, games, music, dramatics, basketball and handball. There are frequent exhibits of the work of the different classes.

**More Workers Needed**

So rapidly has this project developed that the club recently sent out a request for 26 more women and 8 men to act as supervisors and instructors in these centers.

As a result of this woman's club project those who might not otherwise have found opportunity for instruction and activity are being trained to enter remunerative positions as the opportunities increase. In the meantime they are happily busy.

The project is being actively supervised by committees chosen from the membership of the club, and, to quote again from the magazine mentioned, "The field of activities broadens from day to day."

## Kitchen Kinks

**From Our Readers**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**When Hanging Out Clothes**

If you have cold fingers when hanging out clothes, try putting the clothes-pins in a pan and heating them in the oven, before using them. It helps I know.

**In the School Lunch Box**

This may be interesting to mothers who have school lunches to prepare. I have found a tempting dessert is to take ice-cream cones, fill them with a good pudding, such as cornstarch or chocolate; wrap in waxed paper, stand up in the lunch box. This makes a delightful change in a lunch menu.

(Mrs.) H. D., Logansport, Indiana.

Babies all over the land have grown rosy-cheeked and sturdy on their Gerber menus. Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal are specially prepared and finely strained for tiny digestive systems. Extra-special care in every step of processing plus the finest of exclusive equipment is the reason why you can feed your Baby no better foods than Gerber's. Below is the complete Gerber variety for Baby.

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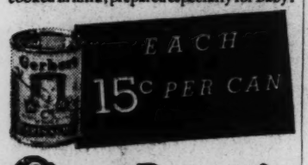


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are models of good taste, each one with that quality of perfect fit that gives grace to walking. Your Enna Jettick dealer wants to show you the shoes that so charmingly recognize the call of Spring.

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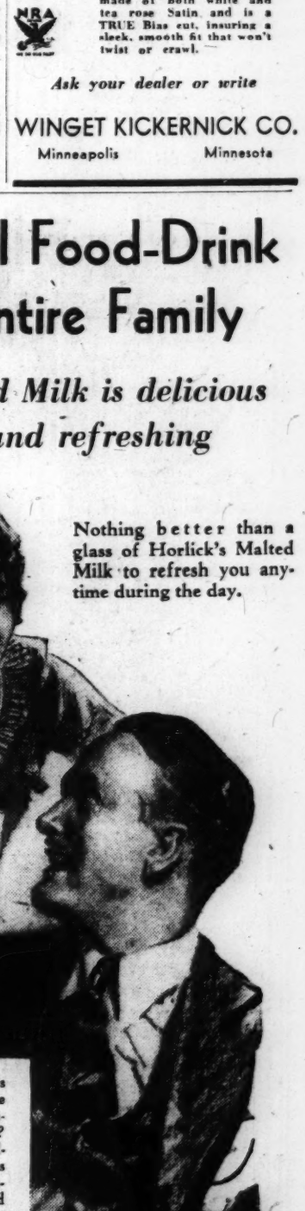


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# The Home Forum

## "Have You Read Synge's 'The Aran Islands'?"

ONE day in a letter my friend asked, in a mood which at first seemed inconsequential: "Have you read Synge's 'The Aran Islands'?"

Ordinarily, one pays small heed to such a question. Most letters contain more important concerns; one goes on to them and concludes that the chance questions are negligible. But this time another factor entered in—something in the nature of a challenge; and, too, the writer was not one to ask such a thing idly.

Presently I grew curious. While I fancied myself well read in literature both by and about the Irish, and was familiar with the plays of Synge, I could not recall reading this work which ranks as a classic.

That evening I opened the book and read the first paragraph. "I am in Aranmore," it said, "sitting over a turf fire, listening to a murmur of Gaelic that is rising from a little public-house under my room." At once I was enthralled. Long ago I had heard those strange guttural tones of the Gaelic; I had the sight and the smell of smoldering turf still in my memory. On I sat into the night.

With difficulty one defines that book's fascination. It must have been inherent in what John M. Synge, the author, called "the strange simplicity of the island life." His style has the same "strange simplicity"; it is one with the content. Hence the joy which his book brought, and still brings.

There are three of the Aran Islands, lying about thirty miles from Galway and not distant from the cliffs of County Clare on the south and from the corner of Connemara on the north. There are three of them: Aranmore, the northern and longest, Inishmaan, the middle island which is almost round, and Inishere, round too but slightly smaller. In the years when Synge visited them, with the intent to learn Gaelic, there were two steamers each week and the voyage was made in three to four hours; but the time was not remote when one had no choice but to come in a curagh, or canoe, manned by four men who handled each a long oar. At the beginning of this century, when Synge wrote, the life of these Islands was probably the most primitive left in Europe; and it may be that it still is, for conditions change slowly there. For all one knows, a native may still ask the stranger naïvely: "And is there any great wonder in the world at this time?"

Like Synge, one is first impressed by the bleakness of the Islands, their treeless state. One of the natives did not know the meaning of the word "tree." He said to Synge: "If the word has the same meaning as 'bush,' why then there are a few in sheltered hollows towards the east." The great winds and the surf pounding against the stone wharves, the enveloping fogs and the driven rains: these seemed more common than clear days when the sea dazzled with the vividness of its expanse, with the whiteness of the clouds overhead. Yet the dreariness seemed not to affect the spirits of the people. The native girls trooped along the paths and chattered, or gathered busily in groups about the hearth-fires, red skirts en masse making an alluring spot of warmth in the dim cabin kitchens. Why should these people mind the wet? They were in and out of the sea half the time, the men to manipulate their curaghs or to pick seaweed along the beach, the women to wash their clothes in the shallows when the wells of the Islands had gone dry in the summer. And their usual footgear, "pampooties," or cowskin sandals, soon dried in the sun if they had been drenched in spray.

* * *

Today it would be impossible to imagine anything more primitive than the life which Synge describes. For instance, the way the natives told time. It all depended upon the wind. "Nearly all the cottages are built, like this one, with two doors opposite each other, the more sheltered of which lies open all day to give light to the interior. If the wind is northerly the south door is opened, and the shadow of the door-post moving across the kitchen floor indicates the hour; as soon, however, as the wind changes to the south the other door is opened, and the people, who never think of putting up a primitive dial, are at a loss. This system of doorways has another curious result. It usually happens that all the doors on one side of the village pathway are lying open with women sitting about on the thresholds, while on the other side the doors are shut and there is no sign of life. The moment the wind changes everything is reversed, and sometimes when I come back to the village after an hour's walk there seems to have been a general flight from one side of the way to the other. In my own cottage the change of the doors alters the whole tone of the kitchen, turning it from a brilliantly-lighted room looking out on a yard and laneway to a somber cell with a superb view of the sea."

Synge was out-of-doors whenever the weather permitted, wandering all over the island in the company of young Michael, delegated to teach him Gaelic. Hour after hour he would lie in the warm grass inside the Dun on the top of the island, propping his book against stones which the Firbolgs had touched; yet reading little, for his eyes would stray to the sea stretching away on all sides. Or else he lingered on the rocks, listening to the shrill cries of the curlews and the pipits above the roar of the surf. Or he joined the Islanders at the stone pier when the cattle were being shipped to the mainland. That was usually accomplished at dawn, or soon after, when there was a silvery sheen over the sea and the mountains of Connemara wore their deepest blue. What courage, what daring, what skill, did that task of getting the unruly creatures into the curaghs involve! With the women gathered on the rocks above shouting imprecations, warnings and advice, to the confusion of everyone concerned. The sea—the sea—there was the focal point about which life on the Islands revolved. Never was one free from its restrictions, from the dangers attendant upon crossing from one island to another.

One thing which deeply impressed Synge and which impresses us, as well, is the extraordinary self-sufficiency of these natives, their intelligence and versatility. There was no division of labor with them. Each man could speak two languages. Each could fish and manage his curagh with skill; each could farm and burn kelp, cut out pampooties, mend nets, build and thatch his house, and do the simple tasks of carpentry required. His work, too, changed with the seasons, so that there was no monotony. He had to be alert always, and "the long nights he spends fishing in his curagh bring him some of the emotions that are thought peculiar to men who have lived with the arts."

* * *

The arts, yes. Synge knew that they and he experienced the same emotions, and yet he confesses that he found the utmost difficulty in communicating with them. He said he could not talk with them, "when there is much to say, more than to the dog that whines beside me in a mountain fog." On some days he felt at one with them, utterly at peace; at other times, he felt himself a waif among them. Which brings one to the discovery that, if not humanly, then æsthetically, Synge did understand them entirely. In this discovery lies the striking difference between his book and that more recent book by Maurice O'Sullivan, "Twenty Years Agrowing." O'Sullivan is himself one of the Blasket Islanders about whom he writes. He is too close to their emotions, traditions, experiences. What is the result? His book, while absorbingly interesting because of its naïveté and freshness, is formless, unschooled, unsatisfying. Most of the critics, from out their newfound enthusiasm, prayed that O'Sullivan would never leave his Island, never read a book, never know that his had been translated from his native Gaelic and bound between boards. All well enough, in its way. But only read Synge's "The Aran Islands," and see what literary genius can bring to a work like this—what order, what simplicity, what balance, what perspective.

Synge presents his facts only. He does not labor his point, does not preach or explain or even comment much. There it is—life on the Aran Islands. He has left it for us of today to read and to ponder, gaining in our meditation a measure of peace, comfort and reassurance that it is, after all, the simple things which endure.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON.


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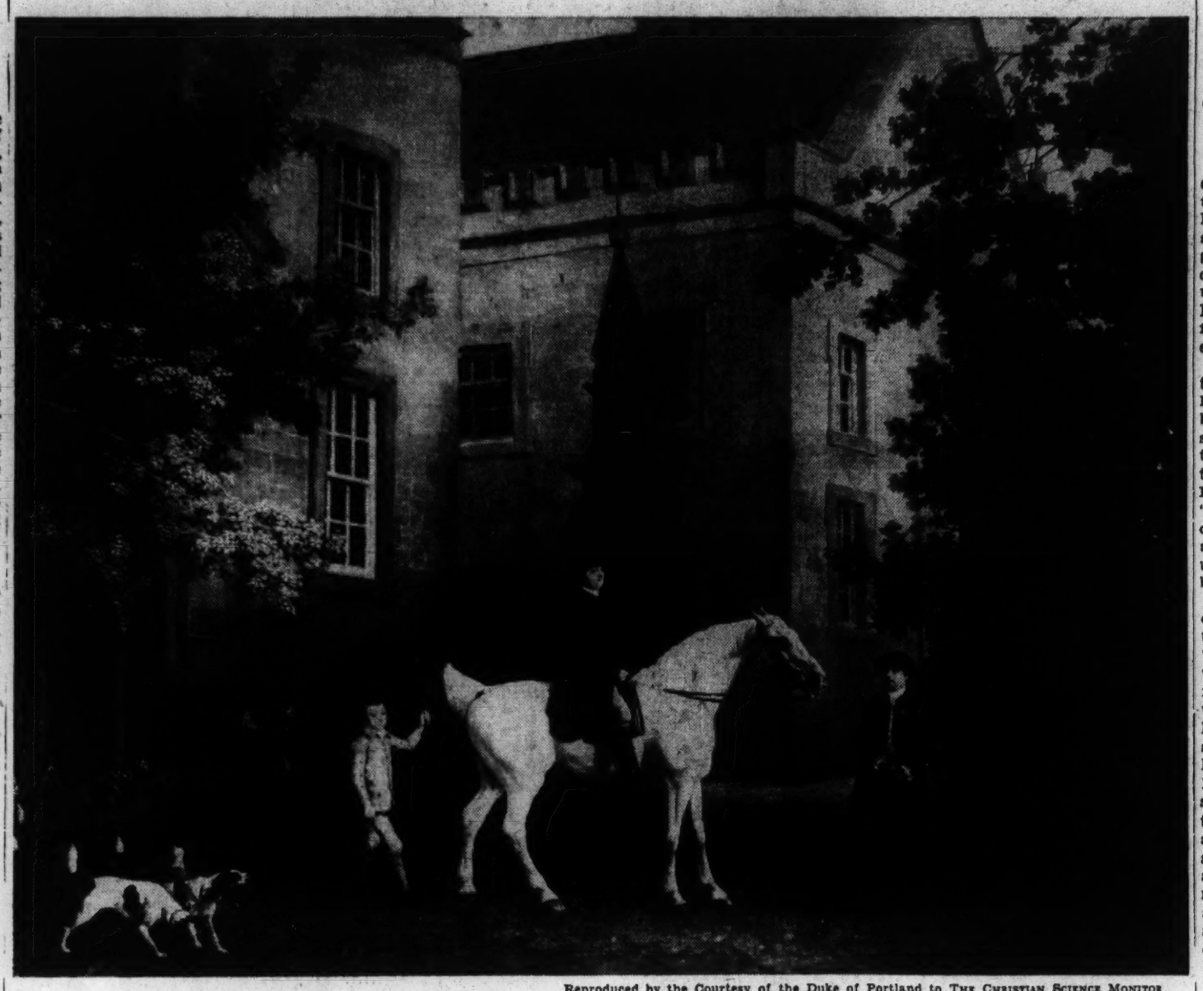

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*The Third Duke of Portland on a White Horse, by George Stubbs, A. R. A. (1724-1806)*

## The Dancing Andorrans

IN the room of "sporting pictures," which has been one of the features of the British Art Exhibition at Burlington House, London, no picture has been more admired than this masterpiece by George Stubbs, A. R. A., one of the treasures of English painting which grace the walls of Welbeck Abbey. Lent by the Duke of Portland, it represents his ancestor, William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, the third Duke of Portland, mounted on a white horse. A groom stands to the right, while on the left a stable-boy leads out a brown horse. In the background is seen the Riding School at Welbeck Abbey. This oil painting, a signed work by the greatest English horse-painter, was first exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1767; and, admirably as the two horses and the dogs are painted, it shows that Stubbs was not only an animal painter. He could paint human beings, trees and architecture with equal accomplishment. Indeed, in the perfection of his craftsmanship and delicate realism, Stubbs is now recognized to be a kind of English Vermeer.

Son of a well-to-do currier, and born at Liverpool in 1724, George Stubbs had a remarkable life. When he was fifteen, he was engaged to copy pictures in Knowsley Hall at a wage of a shilling a day. A year or two later he was earning his living as a portrait painter in Leeds. Later, after making a profound study of the subject, he became a lecturer on anatomy. At the age of thirty he made a journey to Italy; and, on his return to England, shut himself up in a lonely house in Lincolnshire to make an intensive study of the structure of the horse. With nobody but a niece to help him, he labored for eight years on his magnum opus, "The Anatomy of the Horse," with illustrations by himself. This, the first authoritative work on the subject, brought him immediate fame; and, thereafter, though established in London, he traveled all over England painting portraits of their favorite horses for the nobility and country gentry. His usual fee was a hundred guineas a picture for this class of work, and his international reputation was so great that the demand for his services was constant. How highly he was esteemed by his brother artists is indicated by the fact that, in 1773, he was elected President of the Society of Artists. In 1780 he was made an Associate of the Royal Academy and the next year was offered full membership, but, for some unknown reason, he was unwilling to deposit the obligatory Diploma Work, and so his election as Academician was never ratified.

A man of immense physical strength, able to carry a horse on his shoulders, Stubbs all his life was a total abstainer from alcohol, a remarkable characteristic considering the times in which he lived and the hard-drinking habits of most of the sportsmen who employed him. His London home was at 24 Somerset Street, Portman Square, where he passed away on July 10, 1806, mourned by all his friends and bequeathing to posterity a vast number of admirable paintings, which are now recognized to be among the most precious and truly characteristic productions of British art.

F. R.

## *Returning Birds*

Soon homing birds will come again,
Robin and thrush and oriole;
Soon homing birds will come again
Chanting their songs in sun or rain.

Returning geese against the west,
Flying on strong wings from the south
Toward argent lake and hidden nest,
Thrust spears of beauty through the breast.

With what sad notes from wooded hill,
White in the pathway of the moon,
When all the sweet spring night is still
Plaintively calls a whippoorwill.

LOUISE DARCY

The history of a people is never dull, and the story of Andorra is almost a romance. In fact, if you ask any Andorran to speak of the history of his country, he will tell you a story which is too good to be true. He will begin to talk about Charlemagne. The name of the most impressive figure of the Middle Ages is entwined with every tradition of the whole Pyrenean range, but Charlemagne is particularly venerated in Andorra, since he founded the State. . . .

Some travellers have described the Andorrans as rude and churlish. Others use the terms "reticent" and "taciturn." The first impression is absolutely false. The Andorrans are invariably polite, though perhaps in a detached manner. The second description is superficially correct, but no more than superficially. One would not expect the art of conversation to be highly developed in such a country as Andorra. It is no unknown thing for a man to pass several weeks without speaking to one of his fellows. The population is so scattered and the work to gain a living is so hard that there is little time to be wasted in talking. Obviously, too, the subjects for conversation are very limited. It is very seldom that one finds a race of talkative mountain dwellers. . . .

The Andorrans are passionately fond of singing and dancing. These are the only forms of pleasurable relaxation which are possible to them. Wherever young people are gathered there will be singing; the only known form of set entertainment is a dance. Whether it be a saint's day or a wedding that is to be celebrated, the religious ceremony is invariably followed by a dance. There is no difficulty about a hall—every village has its little square, and *alpagatas* make good dancing-shoes on gravel or stone. There may be a little difficulty about the music. The traditional instruments of the Andorrans are a crude kind of bagpipe and an equally crude guitar; but one sees little of these nowadays. The piano is almost unknown. . . . But the Andorrans are an adaptable people; in their wild valleys they are accustomed to doing without things, and so, if they are unable to find an instrument, they simply do without. They will dance while humming a tune in unison, or by tapping out the time on the floor. It may be crude, but they will dance.

The children play less in Andorra than in most countries; their life is too hard. But when they play, they play at a dance. In a corner of a hamlet I saw not more than ten children. One had a concertina, another a pair of cymbals. Most of the notes of the concertina were dumb forever, but that did not matter. It was music, and the other children danced to it.—BERNARD NEWMAN, in "Round About Andorra." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Rudolf Jobst, Vienna

*An Old Courtyard Belonging to a Tyrolean Dwelling*

COUNTRY folk and mountaineers have individuality; they are "rugged" or "gnarled" or "weather-beaten" or "patriarchal." They have escaped standardization and have not been blended in featureless, composite types.

So it is with country houses, especially in the Austrian Alps. They are not strung along endless main streets, grouped about perfect squares, nor built according to models imposed by mayors seeking uniformity. They grow out of the environment. They are braced against hillsides, perched on rocks, crowded in beside streams, tucked under precipices, or scattered over meadows. Many of them have names and histories. They are landmarks and time-marks. Giant trees sometimes grow beside them, there are flowers in the windows, the gates before them are of carved timbers, the stone steps leading up to their doors are hollowed by the feet of generations.

These grand old houses are inextricably bound up with the people within them. They are emblems of leading families. The wings and stories, added from time to time, the furniture, the chimneys and balconies—all tell tales of family epochs. They teem with life. They are little kingdoms. Their ample cellars are filled with fuel and food, while dried fruit and vegetables give a pleasant aroma to their spacious attics. Their wide halls are adorned with the handiwork of nimble-fingered women. Massive cupboards and great fireplaces give character to the main rooms.

In the yards are piled wood and hay. Corn hangs beneath the rafters of the barn. Solid wagons and sledges fill the sheds. Heavy oxen and strong, square horses occupy the stables. Chickens wait about the farmhouse door at feeding time.

Every dweller has his appointed task, tempered to his age, and thus contributes his part toward the tradition of the family and the history of the home.

## *Acacia*

As softly fragile as the dust
Of the butterfly's bright wing,
It billows down the countryside,
Upon the airs of spring.

It sways its fluffy draperies,
And swings its yellow plumes,
Then piles the hedges and the lanes
With floss for beauty's looms.

MARY RICHARDSON

## A Royal Academy Composition

An old man was leaning over Knaresborough Bridge. So was I. (So will you be if you ever find this bridge!)

It is an overwhelming view. Knaresborough was created by nature in one of her best landscape gardener moments. The little town climbs a rocky gorge among trees. Above the highest trees rise the round, grey towers of a Norman castle. The river Nidd winds through the gorge, broad and slow-moving, to disappear beneath a tall, thin bridge like a section of the Roman aqueduct near Arles. The sun, slanting across the gorge, left one side in a blue shadow and lit up the orchards on the other so that the apple-trees looked like spangled pantomime fairies waiting the order to dance.

A girl with bare arms was punting in the shallows. She wore a scarlet hat. It was an inspired spot of color. It might have been placed on her head by the president of the Royal Academy.—From "The Call of England," by H. V. Morton. (New York: McBride.)

## A Rainbow in the Sky

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"MY HEART leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky."

How well these lines of Wordsworth express the delight we feel toward the close of a long wet day when the leaden sky at last begins to break, and far away appears the sudden glory of the rainbow! We take fresh courage, because its beauty reminds us so vividly of the promise given long ago that never again should floods of evil utterly submerge the earth.

Most of us, as children, were told the story of Noah and the ark which he built at God's warning command, but not at that time did we gain its spiritual significance. In the Glossary to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581) Mary Baker Eddy gives the spiritual meaning of "ark," in part, as "safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter."

The Bible tells us that when others were indulging in gross materiality and moral depravity, Noah "walked with God," by whom he was warned to prepare a place of refuge to which he might retreat when the evil and sensuality around him rose in a destructive flood. In spite of the ridicule and mockery of his neighbors, Noah made practical his understanding of Spirit, constructed his place of safety, and when the flood came he entered into the ark, taking with him his family and all that he prized. When the long storm was over and Noah stood once more on solid ground, it came to him as though God made a promise that such a condition should never recur; and the rainbow was the symbol and the pledge of this covenant.

One version of the one hundred and forty-sixth Psalm, familiar to many, speaks of God "who keepeth His promise for ever." The Bible is full of God's promises to man, as well as of instances of their fulfillment; and yet, even while listening to these promises, how few seem to expect that God will really keep His word! If a human friend makes a promise to us, we believe in it; but are we always as confident in the faithfulness of our God? Too often are we tempted to think that His promises, as given in the Bible, are only beautiful words, and therefore we do not fulfill the conditions and so fit ourselves to receive the reward of obedience. What hope springs up in our hearts when it begins to dawn upon us that God being eternal, changeless Truth and Love, as the Bible teaches, His promises stand forever and are in daily process of fulfillment! Christian Science is teaching people that God's promises are always kept, for God is Truth, and Truth cannot be unfaithful any more than divine Love can be unloving.

Christ Jesus, who taught and proved the goodness of God, uttered many beautiful promises. All who are troubled or anxious because of a sense of poverty or reduced circumstances can accept his assurance, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." When in distress, however, people are prone to seek first the things of materiality, and to think that they will look for the things of Spirit at a more convenient season. Should they find a measure of material sufficiency, they may be so desirous of obtaining more of it that the kingdom of God is forgotten. And since materiality has no security or scientific foundation, they may presently find themselves in the same destitution, until they learn to put first things first, and find that all else follows in orderly, scientific sequence.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 373), "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises." The Bible tells us, in the book of Deuteronomy, that the covenant of God with men stated that those who faithfully served God should be blessed in the city and in the field, blessed in basket and in store. Christ Jesus declared that they who believed in the faithfulness of God should lay hands on the sick and they should recover, and that nothing should by any means hurt them; and of those who were obedient, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

To be free from pain, poverty, anxiety, sorrow, and sin would indeed be a deliverance; and by honestly relying on these faithful promises of the faithful God, we, today, may find the ark of salvation, the place of safety when clouds of depression, rumors of wars, and floods of perplexity and tribulation seem to be overflowing and sweeping away much which heretofore was deemed permanent in the experience of mankind. As these things, long foretold, come to pass, we may lift up our heads, for our redemption draweth nigh. On the dark clouds of anxiety and fear the rainbow of hope is shining, and hearts are leaping up in gratitude to our heavenly Father, who has provided us through Christian Science with a spiritual house of defense in which we may safely abide until the calamities which mark the destruction of error are overpast.

## Obviously, Paris Is Not France

The idea that Paris is France and the rest of France nothing has been getting more and more firmly fixed in the minds of all nations for the last hundred years. Though a complete illusion it is not an inexplicable one. We have seen how, with the decay of the absolute monarchy, Paris stepped into the position of Versailles, how its position was confirmed by the Revolution, and how each successive régime made it its first care to keep the Parisians quiet at all costs. The more firmly the supremacy of the bourgeoisie established itself, the more powerful and influential Parliament and the Press became, the greater became the importance of the capital in which the political, intellectual and artistic life of the country was centered.

In this sense Paris does stand for France; but as its importance has grown it has cut itself off more and more from the life of the country, the two have become more and more remote from each other. Nowhere is the contrast between the metropolis and the provinces so great as in France; nowhere is everything outside the capital so exceedingly provincial. But these Provinces contain thirty seven out of the forty million inhabitants of France. Here and not in Paris—although there is plenty that is provincial to be found in Paris too, if one looks for it—is the real France; here is the age-old French tradition, here are the traces of all the civilisations out of which that tradition grew. It is not at all necessary to seek out the remote districts—Celtic Brittany, still lapped in its dreams and superstitions, or the Auvergne with its mediæval . . . peasantry, or Provence which still half belongs to the ancient world: wherever one goes in France life is conducted on entirely different lines—in an entirely different age, one had almost said—from life in Paris . . .

Charming, gracious and discreetly attractive, a blend of light-hearted gaiety and gentle wistfulness—that is the Ile de France, which has formed and moulded the European men and women who grew up in it till their genius has come to resemble that of the country in which they live—healthy without being robust, . . . free from all extremes, capable of appreciating the finest shades, neither flat nor towering, neither strident nor dull, not too northern to understand the South nor too southern to understand the North, full of intelligence but without the capacity for feeling being impaired thereby, at once critical and creative; a genius in which all comers, from north, south, east or west, have found something akin to themselves, but also what was lacking in themselves; a harmony which transforms the inharmonious, an atmosphere which possesses the secret of enhancing everyone's particular individuality.—PAUL COHEN-PORTHEIM, in "The Spirit of France." Translated by ALAN HARRIS. (London: Duckworth. New York: Dutton.)


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# Financial: Market Quotations

## Market Settles Back Again To Quiet Plodding

### Non-Ferrous Metal Shares Up 1 to 2 Points—Bonds Generally Shady

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Stocks moved slightly upgrade today in extremely dull dealings. Moderate strength in metal shares proved the only feature, although some of the low-priced rails improved.

Firmness was shown by U. S. Smelting, McIntyre, Chrysler and Dome. U. S. Steel American Telephone and Santa Fe were steady to a little higher.

Transfers approximated 850,000 shares.

Some of the motors and merchandising issues rose fractionally. In the rails, Western Pacific shares were higher, evidently reflecting hopes of success of the plan of staving off default of interest by Denver, Rio Grande, in which Western Pacific has a substantial interest.

**Inflationary Sentiment Revives**

Strength of the nonferrous metals evidently reflected a little rebirth of inflationary sentiment in speculative quarters, prompted by the blow to President Roosevelt's economy plan by the House's overriding his veto of the Independent Offices bill. The silver movement also commanded attention, with the Senate Agriculture Committee holding hearings on the Dies bill.

A slight dip in steel production this week, as estimated by Iron Age, and reports of somewhat lower freight movement by New York Central and Pennsylvania last week, caused some questioning as to whether the seasonal peak of industrial activity, usually registered in March or April, had not been reached.

A statement printed by news tickers quoting Commerce Secretary Roper as saying that revival of durable goods industries was the key to reëmployment, and that this would necessitate reopening of the capital markets, made Wall Street wonder if this was a hint of new steps to expand long-term credit.

**Bond Market Steady**

There was no marked change in bond values today, except in a few instances, and trading continued at the low levels of recent sessions. Small gains and losses were about evenly distributed in the corporate division during the forenoon.

A slightly better tone in the stock market contributed to some firming of support in a few of the secondary categories. This led to moderately higher levels for certain loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Alleghany Corporation, American & Foreign Power and Nickel Plate.

U. S. Governments were inactive, with quotations ranging a shade lower over most of the list. In general the high-grade corporate issues which were traded were firm at small gains.

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad 5s of 1978 rose a couple of points on top of yesterday's sharp gain, which followed the company's announcement that April 1 interest would be paid. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s rose half a point in a slow market.

The general run of foreign bonds had a fairly steady tone. Some of the German issues were transferred at fractionally higher prices on a comparatively small volume. French 7½s, Australia 5s, Italy 7s, Argentine 6s and Japanese issues also edged up a little. British 5½s and some Canadian loans lost fractional ground.

## U. S. Dollar Lower At $5.10⅛ to Pound

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—In small foreign exchange dealings, the United States dollar lost ¼ cent to the pound today and closed at 5.10⅛ to the pound, compared to yesterday's closing quotation of 5.09⅞.

The offerings exceeded the light buying and the rate dropped from its easier opening of 5.10.

Among the gold currencies, the German mark sold at 12.87½ to the pound, compared to yesterday's 12.85½. The French franc was steady, closing at yesterday's figure of 77.50.

Gold declined ½ penny to 138 shillings 3 pence ($34.74), at which figure continental hoarders bought the available offerings valued at £480,000 ($2,448,000).

PARIS, March 28 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ¾ centime today, closing at 15.2075 francs (6.575 cents to the franc) after opening at yesterday's closing quotation, 15.20 francs (6.579 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, March 28 (AP) — The United States dollar sold today at 2.515 marks (39.76 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.513 marks (39.77 cents).

## Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

| | 20 Ind'ls | 20 RR's | 20 Ut's | 60 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 86.8 | 85.4 | 88.3 | 84.8 |
| Week ago | 86.6 | 86.0 | 88.3 | 84.9 |
| Month ago | 79.8 | 85.8 | 86.3 | 83.5 |
| Year ago | 60.6 | 61.3 | 76.3 | 66.0 |
| Two years ago | 66.4 | 70.8 | 82.2 | 73.1 |
| Three years ago | 87.6 | 101.7 | 100.8 | 98.7 |
| High (1934) | 81.2 | 87.8 | 88.5 | 85.8 |
| Low (1934) | 72.6 | 74.1 | 77.2 | 74.8 |
| High (1933) | 77.1 | 84.9 | 88.5 | 83.4 |
| Low (1933) | 58.3 | 57.0 | 74.1 | 63.6 |
| High (1932) | 71.3 | 78.0 | 86.2 | 78.1 |
| Low (1932) | 53.2 | 47.4 | 70.9 | 57.8 |

(1926 average equals 100.)

**Republic Steel Wage Rise**

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 28 (AP)—The Republic Steel Corporation, third largest in the industry, today added its name to the list of steel companies announcing 10 per cent wage increases for employees effective April 1.

**Markets Closed Friday**

NEW YORK, March 28—All markets will be closed Good Friday, conforming to the usual custom. On Saturday trading will be resumed in securities and in the grain markets, but the New York commodity markets, with the exception of the Produce Exchange, will remain closed.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1934 High | 1934 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Mar.28 | Last Mar.27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅛ | 6⅝ | | Adams Express | 200 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 34⅜ | 16 | 1 | Adams Millis | 4900 | 31½ | 30½ | 31½ | 30¾ |
| 11⅜ | 7⅜ | | Addressograph | 200 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| 7⅞ | 5½ | | Advance Rumely | 200 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 6⅜ |
| 108¼ | 93¾ | 3 | *Air Reduction | 100 | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 93⅞ |
| 3¾ | 1⅞ | | Airway Elec App | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 23½ | 19¼ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 9700 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20¾ | 20 |
| 5½ | 2¾ | | Alleghany Corp | 3100 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 3000 | 10 | 9½ | 9⅞ | 9½ |
| 13½ | 5⅜ | | Allegh pf ww XL | 200 | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | 8 |
| 160¾ | 144 | 6 | Allied Chem | 100 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148⅛ |
| 126¼ | 122½ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 200 | 126 | 126 | 126 | |
| 73⅜ | 16½ | | Allis Chalmers | 1000 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18½ | 18⅜ |
| 7¾ | 4 | | Amal Leather | 500 | 5¾ | 4¾ | 5⅜ | 5¾ |
| 50¾ | 41 | 2 | Amerada | 200 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47¼ |
| 36 | 25½ | | Am Agri Chem | 200 | 27 | 26½ | 27 | |
| 23 | 14½ | | Am Bank Note | 600 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17¼ |
| 49¾ | 40 | 3 | Am Bank Note pf | 10 | 44¾ | 44¼ | 44¾ | |
| 12¾ | 7½ | | Am Beet Sugar | 700 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10¼ |
| 64 | 46½ | | Am Beet Sug pf | 30 | 58½ | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 38 | 28 | .80 | Am Brake S&F | 100 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 32 |
| 107 | 96 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 170 | 105 | 104½ | 105 | 104½ |
| 107¾ | 94½ | 4 | Am Can | 1700 | 98 | 97¼ | 98 | 97 |
| 142 | 126½ | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 139¾ | 139¾ | 139¾ | |
| 33⅞ | 23¼ | | Am Car & Fdry | 700 | 27½ | 27 | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 62½ | 47 | | Am Com Alcohol | 200 | 48¾ | 48½ | 48½ | 48¼ |
| 5 | 2⅜ | | Am Encaustic T | 900 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 7¾ | | Am & For Pow | 1400 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 30 | 17 | | Am & For Pow pf | 200 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | 21 |
| 25 | 12 | | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 17½ | 9¾ | | Am & For P 2pf | 100 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12 |
| 22⅜ | 17¼ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 400 | 19 | 18 | 18⅜ | 18¼ |
| 10½ | 7¼ | | Am Hide & L | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 6½ | | Am Ice | 400 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 11 | 6½ | | Am International | 200 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 1⅜ | ¾ | | Am La France | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 38¾ | 26½ | | Am Locomotive | 700 | 32¼ | 31½ | 31¾ | 33¼ |
| 9⅜ | 3¼ | | Am Mach & Met | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 27⅝ | 18 | | Am Metal | 1400 | 23¼ | 22½ | 22¾ | 22½ |
| 34¼ | 21 | 1½ | Am News | 100 | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ | 29½ |
| 12¼ | 5⅞ | | Am Power & Lt | 400 | 9½ | 9 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ |
| 26¼ | 12⅞ | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 100 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅝ |
| 29⅞ | 13¾ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22½ |
| 17⅜ | 13¾ | | Am Radiator | 3700 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 28¼ | 17½ | | Am Rolling Mill | 3000 | 23¼ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22½ |
| 50 | 36 | 4 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 7⅜ | 3¼ | | Am Seating | 300 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2⅜ | 1 | | Am Ship & Com | 400 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| 30 | 19¼ | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| 51¼ | 40¼ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 9700 | 42½ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 84¼ | 70¼ | | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 77½ |
| 26½ | 19¼ | | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19½ |
| 81 | 68 | 2 | Am Steel F pf | 10 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 61 | 46 | 7 | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 51 |
| 110¼ | 103½ | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107⅞ |
| 125¼ | 107¾ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 2600 | 118¼ | 117⅜ | 117½ | 117⅝ |
| 13 | 4⅞ | h | Am Type Fndrs | 100 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9⅞ |
| 28¾ | 16¾ | h | Am Type F pf | 70 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | 21 |
| 27⅝ | 16¾ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 400 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20⅝ |
| 80 | 54 | 6 | Am Woolpf | 100 | 73 | 73 | 73 | |
| 17½ | 11⅜ | | Am Woolen | 100 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ |
| 4½ | 1¼ | | Am Writ Pap | 700 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 9 | 5⅜ | | Am Zinc Lead&S | 700 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 17⅜ | 13½ | | Anaconda Cop | 7900 | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 24¾ | 18 | .60 | Anchor Cap | 100 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19⅝ |
| 92 | 84 | 6⅓ | Anchor Cap pf | 40 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 7¼ | 5 | | A P W Paper | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 112 | 110 | 7 | Archer Dan pf | 10 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | | Armour Ill A | 700 | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | | Armour Ill B | 600 | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 64¼ | 55 | | Armour Ill pf | 2000 | 59¾ | 58½ | 58½ | 57¾ |
| 9 | 4¼ | | Artloom Corp | 200 | 8½ | 7⅜ | 8½ | 7¼ |
| 9 | 5 | | Art Metal Const | 10 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 18¼ | 11⅛ | | Asso Dry Goods | 500 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | 15 |
| 73¾ | 54 | | Atchison T&SF | 2700 | 65½ | 64¼ | 65 | 64½ |
| 54¼ | 39 | | Atl Coast Line | 1700 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44½ |
| 35¼ | 28¼ | 1 | Atl Refining | 2700 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29⅜ |
| 58½ | 35¼ | .50b | Atlas Powder | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49¼ |
| 16⅝ | | | Austin Nichols | 200 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12½ |
| 57⅝ | 47¾ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 1100 | 52 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51 |
| 59 | 39½ | 4 | Austin Nichols A | 30 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 10¾ | 5⅜ | | Aviation Corp Del | 1900 | 8½ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 11 | | Baldwin Loco | 1900 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13 |
| 55 | 35 | | Baldwin Loco pf | 100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49¼ |
| 34½ | 22¼ | | Balt & Ohio | 4700 | 28¾ | 28 | 28¾ | 28⅝ |
| 37⅞ | 24¼ | | Balt & Ohio pf | 500 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30⅞ | 30½ |
| 99 | 86½ | 6½ | Bamberger pf | 10 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 46½ | 39½ | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 200 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 109 | 95½ | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 40 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 6½ | 3 | | Barker Bros | 400 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 36 | 16⅛ | | Barker Bros pf | 50 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 31 |
| 10 | 7⅝ | | Barnsdall A | 400 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 18 | 10⅜ | | Beatrice Cream | 300 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 62½ | 58 | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 14½ | 8⅞ | | Belding Hem | 300 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅝ |
| 111¼ | 95½ | 5.86 | Belg Nat Rys ppf | 200 | 111¼ | 111½ | 111½ | 111 |
| 23⅞ | 16½ | | Bendix Aviation | 3900 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 18 | 12½ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 3700 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16 |
| 33¾ | 26½ | .25b | Best & Co | 200 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 49½ | 34¾ | | Bethlehem Steel | 12700 | 40¼ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39½ |
| 82 | 65¼ | | Beth Steel pf | 300 | 72 | 71½ | 72 | 72½ |
| 40 | 27 | 1b | Bigelow Sanford | 10 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 34½ |
| 16¼ | 10⅜ | .50 | Blaw Knox | 100 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13⅜ |
| 68⅜ | 55 | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 200 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 |
| 27½ | 19¾ | 1.60 | Borden | 3700 | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22½ |
| 28⅜ | 20¾ | 1 | Borg Warner | 1700 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 18½ | 12 | .25b | Briggs Mfg | 2000 | 15⅜ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| 36¼ | 28¼ | | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ | 29 |
| 87 | 82½ | 6 | *Brooklyn M T pf | 300 | 87 | 6 | 87 | |
| 10⅞ | 7 | | Bruunswick Balke | 300 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅞ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ | | Bucyrus Erie | 300 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | |
| 14¼ | 10 | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 500 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10¾ | 10⅞ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅜ | | Budd Mfg | 700 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| 37⅜ | 25 | | Budd Mfg pf | 20 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 5⅜ | 3⅜ | | Budd Wheel | 400 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 15½ | 4 | | Buprns Bros pf | 70 | 11⅜ | 10½ | 11⅜ | 10¼ |
| 19⅜ | 15 | .40 | Burroughs Add | 2200 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | ½ | Bush Terminal | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 3 | 2 | | Butte Cop & Zinc | 300 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2 |
| 4¾ | 2¼ | | Butterick | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 32¾ | 21⅞ | | Byers | 500 | 25¾ | 25 | 25⅛ | 25 |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27¼ | 18¾ | .25b | Calif Packing | 100 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24½ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | | Calumet & Hecla | 1600 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 29⅛ | 24¼ | 1 | Canada Dry | 400 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 18¼ | 12¾ | | Canadian Pacific | 1500 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 33¾ | 28½ | 2 | Cannon Mills | 600 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 32½ |
| 9¾ | 5¾ | | Capital Admin | 900 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 32 | 26¾ | 3 | Capital Admin pf | 10 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 86¾ | 65⅛ | | Case Thresh | 800 | 69¼ | 68½ | 68⅝ | 68½ |
| 32¾ | 23½ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 1300 | 29¾ | 29 | 29 | 29¼ |
| 44⅞ | 33¼ | | Celanese Corp | 2000 | 36½ | 35½ | 35½ | 36⅛ |
| 14½ | 6⅛ | | Celotex Co pf | 100 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |
| 32½ | 24 | 1¼ | Central Aguirre | 100 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 12¾ | 7¾ | | Century Ribbon | 300 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 40¼ | 31¼ | | Cerro de Pasco | 2400 | 34 | 32¾ | 33¾ | 32½ |
| 7½ | 3¼ | | Certain-Teed | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 46 | 34 | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 500 | 39½ | 39 | 39½ | 39¾ |
| 46⅝ | 39½ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 1800 | 44⅜ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 44 |
| 7 | 2⅜ | | Chi & E Ill | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 8 | 1⅞ | | Chi & E Ill pf | 500 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅜ | 4⅞ |
| 51⅝ | 27⅞ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 1000 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 6¼ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 1600 | 11½ | 10⅝ | 11 | 10⅜ |
| 8½ | 4¼ | | Chi Mil & St P | 2300 | 7 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 13¼ | 6⅝ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 4500 | 11¼ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10¼ |
| 15 | 6⅝ | | Chi & N'western | 5300 | 13¼ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 28 | 13¼ | | Chi & N'west pf | 200 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 9⅞ | 6¼ | | Chi Pneu Tool | 500 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| 22¼ | 16⅞ | | Chi Pneu T pf | 100 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 6¼ | 2⅜ | | Chi Rock Isl & P | 500 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | 4½ |
| 8 | 3⅞ | | Chi RI&P 6% | 600 | 7½ | 6 | 6¼ | 6 |
| 9⅝ | 4¼ | | Chi RI&P 7% | 1700 | 8½ | 7⅜ | 8 | 7 |
| 30¾ | 18¼ | 1b | *Chickasha Cot O | 400 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 11⅝ | 6 | | Childs Company | 300 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9 |
| 60¾ | 49¼ | 1 | Chrysler | 19700 | 52¾ | 51¼ | 51⅝ | 51½ |
| 24⅜ | 17¼ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 200 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 80 | 67 | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 10 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 1¼ | ¾ | | City Ctores vtc | 700 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ⅞ |
| 2¼ | ⅞ | | City Stores | 300 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 39¾ | 28 | 1 | Cluett Peabody | 200 | 37 | 36½ | 37 | 36¾ |
| 18½ | 9¾ | 6 | Colgate Palm-P | 1200 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | 15¾ |
| 87 | 68½ | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 100 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| 28½ | 18 | | Collins & Aikman | 700 | 23 | 22¾ | 23¼ | 22⅝ |
| 6⅜ | 3⅜ | | hColo Fuel & Ir | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 40⅜ | 27 | | Colo & Southern | 50 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | 32 |
| 23¼ | 20 | | Colo & So 1pf | 80 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 19¼ | 11⅛ | .50 | Columbia Gas | 3700 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15½ |
| 76½ | 52 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 100 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 73½ |
| 66¾ | 41 | 5 | Columbia G pf B | 20 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| 28½ | 23 | | Columbia Pic vtc | 100 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 25⅞ |
| 71 | 58 | 2 | Columbian Carb | 900 | 65¾ | 64½ | 64½ | 65½ |
| 29 | 23½ | 1¾ | Comm Credit | 1000 | 29½ | 28¾ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 50 | 38 | 3 | Comm Cr 7% pf | 20 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| 50 | 24 | 2 | Comm Cred A | 300 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47⅞ | 47 |
| 57⅜ | 35¾ | 2 | Com Cr 8% pf B | 30 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | |
| 36¾ | 26 | .60 | Comm Inv Tr | 600 | 53⅜ | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | | Comm Solvents | 7100 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 44⅞ | 211 | 6 | Comwlth & So | 4000 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 31¼ | 23 | 1.30 | Comwlth & Sdpf | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37¾ |
| 5¾ | 2½ | .50b | Congoleum Nairn | 1000 | 26¾ | 26 | 26½ | 26½ |
| 17½ | 16⅜ | | Consol Film Ind | 300 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 92½ | 82 | 5 | Consol Film I pf | 100 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15½ |
| 47⅜ | 35⅝ | 3 | Consol Gas pf | 100 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 88¼ |
| 14¼ | 9¾ | .28b | Consol Gas | 2600 | 39 | 38¼ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| 2½ | ⅞ | | Consol Oil | 3500 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11⅞ |
| 10 | 6½ | | Consol Textile | 1800 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 4½ | 2⅜ | | Container A | 400 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9 |
| 14⅜ | 7 | | Container B | 1500 | 4½ | 4 | 4⅜ | 4 |
| 2¾ | 1 | | Cont Baking A | 400 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 8½ | 4 | .80 | Cont Baking B | 800 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 23¾ | 9 | | Cont Can | 900 | 16⅝ | 15⅞ | 16 | 15⅞ |
| 34⅞ | 23¾ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 700 | 30⅜ | 30 | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | | Cont Motors | 400 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1Q |
| 20¾ | 11½ | .25b | Cont Oil | 4200 | 15¼ | 18¾ | 19⅛ | 18¾ |
| 84½ | 69¼ | 3 | Corn Products | 500 | 71 | 70¼ | 71 | 69½ |
| 9⅞ | 3¾ | | Coty | 700 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | 6⅞ |
| 35 | 28 | 2½ | Cream of Wheat | 200 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32⅜ |
| 15 | 8 | | Crosley Radio | 500 | 12¼ | 12 | 13¼ | 13 |
| 36¼ | 28½ | | Crown Cork & S | 200 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | 29½ |
| 6¼ | 3⅜ | | Crown Zellerback | 200 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 38⅜ | 21⅝ | | Crucible Steel | 900 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | 29¼ |
| 3¼ | 1 | | Cuba Co | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | | Cuban Am Sug | 1400 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 47¾ | 20½ | | Cuban Am S pf | 20 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 50¾ | 37 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 200 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| 26¼ | 13½ | | Curtis Publishing | 800 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21½ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | | Curtiss-Wright | 3800 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 8¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 4200 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅜ |
| 21½ | 11 | .. | Cutler Hammer | 400 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16¼ |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15½ | 11¼ | .20 | Deere & Co pf | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 34½ | 26½ | | Deere & Co | 1000 | 28½ | 28½ | 28¼ | 28 |
| 73½ | 53 | | Del & Hudson | 1100 | 62½ | 61 | 61¼ | 61 |
| 33¾ | 22⅛ | | Del Lack & W | 1700 | 27¾ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26¾ |
| 84 | 63½ | 4 | *Detroit Edison | 200 | 80 | 79½ | 79½ | 80¼ |
| 49½ | 29 | 1½ | Devoe & Rey A | 100 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 28½ | 23¼ | 1 | Diamond Match | 300 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 39½ | 32 | 1* | Dome Mines | 3900 | 38⅝ | 38½ | 39¼ | 38½ |
| 22 | 19 | 1.20f | Dominion Stores | 300 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | |
| 28⅛ | 14¼ | .75 | Douglas A | 9500 | 25 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| 19 | 9¼ | | Dresser A | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 103⅞ | 96 | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 3200 | 94⅝ | 93½ | 93⅝ | 93¾ |
| 120¼ | 115 | 6 | du Pont deb | 100 | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12¾ | 8½ | | Eastern Roll Mill | 700 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ |
| 93¾ | 79 | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 900 | 86 | 85¾ | 86 | 86 |
| 22¾ | 13¼ | .25b | Eaton Mfg | 1200 | 19½ | 18½ | 19 | 19 |
| 19¼ | 11¾ | | Eitingon Schild | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 21⅜ | 16½ | | Elec Auto-Lite | 5900 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27⅝ | 27 |
| 99 | 80 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 50 | 97 | 96 | 96 | |
| 7⅞ | 3⅜ | | Elec Boat | 800 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 7½ | 4¼ | | Elec & Mus Ind | 200 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 1400 | 7½ | 7 | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 30¼ | 8¼ | | Elec Pow & L pf | 200 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅝ |
| 52 | 44 | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 100 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44⅜ |
| 1⅞ | ⅜ | h | Elk Horn Coal | 600 | 1⅜ | 1 | 1⅜ | 1 |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | h | Elk Horn Coal pf | 300 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2½ |
| 8¾ | 4½ | | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 10⅜ | 8¾ | 1 | Equitable Off Bld | 400 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 24½ | 13⅝ | .. | Erie RR | 1300 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 21 |
| 28½ | 16 | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 100 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 14⅜ | 7½ | .80 | Eureka Vacuum | 400 | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 23¾ | 9 | .. | Evans Products | 2500 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10¾ |
| 9½ | 4 | .. | Exchange Buffet | 100 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | 9½ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7¾ | 4½ | | Fairbanks pf | 10 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 11½ | 7¼ | | Fed Lt & Trac | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 8¾ | 6 | | Fed Motor Tr | 300 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3⅝ | 2 | | Fed Screw W | 400 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 31½ | 23¾ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 100 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30¼ |
| 25½ | 18 | .40 | Firestone T&R | 1700 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | 20⅛ |
| 61½ | 54½ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 400 | 58¼ | 58 | 58 | 57 |
| 17⅜ | 9⅜ | | Follansbee B | 600 | 13½ | 11½ | 13¼ | 12 |
| 22 | 13 | | Foster-Wheeler | 700 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ | 17⅝ |
| 17½ | 12¾ | | Foundation | 200 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ |
| 27½ | 19¾ | .95e | Fourth Nat Inv | 200 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| 17⅜ | 12¼ | | Fox Film A | 100 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ |
| 63 | 36½ | 7 | Franklin Sim pf | 90 | 47½ | 46½ | 47½ | 50 |
| 50⅜ | 40½ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 600 | 43¼ | 41¾ | 42¼ | 41½ |
| 17 | 9 | | Fuller 2pf | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11½ | 7⅜ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 100 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9½ |
| 43⅜ | 33½ | 1 | Gen Am Trans | 800 | 38½ | 38 | 38 | 38½ |
| 21¾ | 15½ | | Gen Asphalt | 200 | 18¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17⅝ |
| 14⅜ | 11 | 1 | Gen Baking | 600 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11⅞ |
| 10½ | 5¾ | | Gen Bronze | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8 |
| 6½ | 3¼ | | Gen Cable | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅝ |
| 25¼ | 18½ | .60 | Gen Electric | 7800 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | 20¾ |
| 12¾ | 11⅜ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 900 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12⅜ |
| 36⅞ | 32⅝ | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 1500 | 33¼ | 32¾ | 33¼ | 33 |
| 13¾ | ¾ | | Gen Gas & E A | 300 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 21 | 12 | | Gen G&E 7% A | 10 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 64½ | 53⅞ | 3 | Gen Mills | 400 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 107 | 103 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 200 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 107 |
| 42 | 33½ | 1 | Gen Motors | 34800 | 37¼ | 36⅝ | 36¾ | 36⅝ |
| 99⅞ | 89¾ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 600 | 98¾ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| 77½ | 73½ | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 300 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | | Gen Pub Service | 200 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3⅞

# Financial: News and Comment

## Takes Up Glass Bill for Direct Loans to Industry

### Banking Committee Discards Federal Reserve Board Plan

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Senate banking committee today discarded the Federal Reserve board plan submitted by President Roosevelt for loans to private industry, and substituted a bill offered by Senator Glass (D.) of Virginia.

The committee did not finally approve the Glass bill, however, but will consider it at a meeting Saturday along with the alternate proposal submitted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Glass bill would permit Federal Reserve Banks to make loans to industry under the same terms it was proposed they should be extended through the 12 credit banks. They would be made direct by the Reserve banks, however, and would come out of funds of the Reserve System, rather than the Treasury.

They also would have the power to make such advances through private banks, with the latter bearing 20 per cent of the risk.

Each bank could make such loans up to six times its surplus, which is estimated would make more than $800,000,000 available for advance.

Senator Glass told the committee the reserve banks would have a total surplus of about $140,000,000 after paying the last installment due next month to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Under the Reserve Board plan, submitted early this week, the credit banks would be capitalized out of purchase by the Treasury from the Reserve Banks of $140,000,000 of stock in the Federal Deposite Insurance Corporation.

## Power Output Rises For March 24 Week

NEW YORK, March 28—Production of electricity for the week ended Saturday, March 24, totaled 1,658,389,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 8,376,000 units produced the preceding week, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute.

For the first time in six weeks, the gain, which was 17.6 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, declined from the percentage gain shown in the week before.

Last week it amounted to 20 per cent. All sections of the country remained about the same in comparison with the same time last year.

## Twenty-seven Banks Reopen During the Week

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—Bank openings in the week just passed totaled 27, according to the American Banker, bringing the record for the year to 433, of which 166 have been national and 267 state chartered banks. The openings last week included 11 national banks and 16 state chartered institutions.

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109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS the 15th of every month
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Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
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Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Second oldest savings bank in Boston

PROFITS
Total Monthly Dues..$144.00
PROFITS (Interest Earned) ..... 56.02
Total Withdrawal Value .....$200.02
The above shows what one share ($1. deposited each month) earned in about 12 years in a series that recently matured in the Pioneer Co-operative Bank. You can take out from 1 to 40 shares.
Apr. Shares Now On Sale
*Call for further information.*
Liberty 6653
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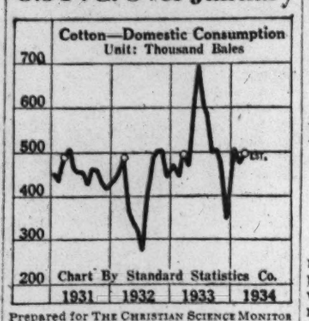
The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

## Cotton Consumption 8.5 P. C. Over January




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVIDENCE of expanding textile activity during the initial quarter is shown by February cotton consumption statistics.

Although domestic takings of 477,890 bales were moderately below those of the preceding month, actual absorption adjusted on a working day basis was 8.5 per cent greater than that of January and almost 20 per cent above the February, 1933, figure.

Aggregate home consumption for the first seven months of the current crop year was 4.6 per cent ahead of the comparable period a year ago.

## Wholesale Prices Hold About Steady For March 17 Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 28—Wholesale commodity prices remained practically unchanged for the week ended March 17. Present prices are 73.7 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.8 per cent for the week ended March 10, according to a report by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The index is 22 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of last year and 11 per cent above the week of March of two years ago, when the indexes were 60.4 and 66.5, respectively.

(1926—100.0)

| | Week Ended | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar 17, 1934 | Mar 10, 1934 | Mar 18, 1933 | Mar 19, 1932 |
| All commodities | 73.7 | 73.8 | 60.4 | 68.5 |
| Farm products | 62.0 | 62.0 | 43.4 | 51.6 |
| Foods | 67.7 | 68.1 | 54.8 | 62.4 |
| Hides and lthr prods | 88.8 | 89.0 | 68.1 | 77.7 |
| Textile products | 76.0 | 76.3 | 51.1 | 58.8 |
| Fuel and lghtng mtrls | 72.6 | 73.0 | 63.7 | 69.1 |
| Metals and met prods | 86.5 | 86.4 | 77.5 | 80.7 |
| Building materials | 86.2 | 86.2 | 70.1 | 73.4 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 75.8 | 75.7 | 71.5 | 75.1 |
| Housefurnishing goods | 82.4 | 82.5 | 72.3 | 78.6 |
| Miscellaneous | 69.2 | 68.8 | 59.3 | 64.7 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 78.6 | 78.7 | 66.1 | 71.2 |

## Crude Oil Output Has Upward Trend

TULSA, Okla., March 28 (AP)—Oklahoma's 10,855-barrel decrease in output failed to halt the upward trend of national crude oil production last week, the Oil and Gas Journal reports, and an increase of 11,451 barrels, from 2,447,864 to 2,459,315 barrels a day, was recorded.

Oklahoma's drop was from 510,560 to 499,705 barrels a day.

Texas production continued to increase, going from 1,024,739 to 1,030,725 barrels a day.

California, likewise, showed a decided upward swing, daily average production increasing from 483,000 to 493,500 barrels.

Production in Kansas was up 205 barrels to 124,520 barrels daily, and eastern fields showed a 4000-barrel advance to 124,000. Rocky Mountain pools were up 390 barrels at 82,640 a day.

## Better Things in Store For American Radiator

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation reports net loss of $881,575 for 1933 compared with loss of $9,990,985 in 1932.

Net sales of the company last year totaled $60,756,776, compared with $49,798,224 the previous year. The trend of building activity, said Clarence M. Wooley, chairman, in his report to the stockholders, has been upward for several months, the first time such a situation has existed since 1928.

"The current rate of activity, however," he added, "is still 80 to 85 per cent below the average of the years 1925 to 1928. There is much reason to believe that this change in trend presages a turn in the downward cycle of the last five years."

The company's current assets as of Dec. 31 were $55,261,918, compared with $50,988,891 at the end of 1932. Current liabilities of $7,505,231 compared with $6,674,865.

## Will Protest Against Exchange Control Bill

A protest meeting by employees of Boston and New England investment and brokerage houses will be held in the bond room of the Boston Stock Exchange today at 5 p. m.

This meeting, which is being sponsored by the Cashiers' Association of Boston, is expected to take definite action in opposition to the Stock Exchange control bill in its present form, and to notify the Congressional committees sponsoring this legislation regarding such action.

According to President Loughman of the Cashiers' Association, there has been an increasing feeling of insecurity and unrest among employees of both investment and brokerage houses throughout New England.

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## Position of Wool Continues Strong In Foreign Marts

### Interest in U. S. Centers in West—Boston Records Few Sales

The strong statistical position of raw wool the world over is shown particularly in the markets abroad, which are undeniably firm. This is more especially noticeable in the primary markets of the southern hemisphere, and more particularly in Australia, where the markets have been firmly maintained in spite of the fact that the end of the season is at hand, when the poorer and reoffered wools always come up for offering.

These firm prices, moreover, have been maintained in spite of the fact that Japan and England are much less keen for wool and Germany, due to an embargo against commodity imports, is hardly operating at all. France is the largest buyer at the moment.

**Interest in West**

Hence, there will be, of necessity, increasing interest in the offerings of the new clip in the West in the near future. Very little of the new clip wool has yet been purchased and that which has been taken appears now to have been bought at prices about five cents clean basis too dear, even on the current eastern market.

There have been some sales of the best fine clips and of the best medium clips around 30 cents but not much wool has been taken at these prices, and the bulk of what wool has been moved up to date has been on a consignment basis against a cash advance of about 25 cents for the better fine and fine medium clips.

Meanwhile, in the eastern markets, there has been comparatively little business done of late, and prices have shown some tendency to ease.

**Boston Market Quiet**

In the Boston market there have been few sales of wool of any moment, although here and there moderate commitments have been made in both fine and medium qualities. For the fine and fine medium territory French combing types which formerly were held at 85 cents, clean basis, or maybe better, values now are clearly under 85 cents and even nearer to 80 cents. Ohio delaine wools are now to be had at 35 cents and possibly less.

Medium wools, such as Ohio three-eighths combing wools, which brought as high as 43 cents are now to be had at 40@41 cents, and quarter-blood combing wools which were to be had at not less than 41 cents can now be obtained at 39 cents and possibly at 38 cents in fair quantity.

In like manner, the market for scoured wools has eased about 5 per cent on the whole. The best fine double A wools which sold at $1.05@$1.08 are to be had close to an even dollar now. Noils and wastes have not shown much change in price, although demand for them has been less eager.

Meanwhile, demand for fabrics is slow, and the spinners and combers report comparatively little new business, with specifications against old orders difficult to secure.

The carpet manufacturers are not operating very heavily in spot wools but they have been taking on some fair quantities of wool for import.

Mohair continues to move only moderately. The automobile manufacturers appear to be well covered for the moment.

## Philadelphia Mortgage Holders Given Warning

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—Mortgage holders of this city will have to stop calling mortgages or demanding payment on the principal unless they want to prolong the depression in the mortgage investment field, Bernard J. Newman, managing director of the Philadelphia Housing Association, said recently at the annual meeting of the association.

Slum clearance is also a vital need of the city, Mr. Newman said, for in no other city is there greater opportunity for development along this line. This could be accomplished by the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation, the association believes. A resolution was adopted by the association members in support of a program to this effect.

Dr. Werner Hegemann, widely known in Germany for city planning and housing, was a guest of the meeting and spoke briefly on slum clearance.

## Alabama Gives Bonds For Non-Interest Warrants

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 28—The State of Alabama has begun the exchange of 5 per cent State bonds for non-interest bearing outstanding state warrants under the direction of J. H. Hard Jr., State Comptroller.

The first warrants taken up were those held by county school boards, who had issued county warrants against the State paper in payment of teachers' salaries.

Warrants issued to cities for educational purposes were taken up next in order, with holders of other warrants to be taken care of in turn. The $16,840,000 bond issue to take up outstanding warrants was voted by the people last year.

## Expect Loan to Greece Will Be Renewed One Year

ATHENS, March 28 (AP)—A representative of the Seligman interest of New York arrived to open negotiations regarding renewal in advance of a loan of $7,500,000 to the Greek Government.

Financial quarters believed the loan would be renewed for one year.

## Financial Expert Tells How France Effected Money Reform

### Country Met Big Deficit by Heavier Taxes, Balancing the Budget and Stabilizing the Currency—Appropriated Profits of Revaluation

*By L. Gerville-Réache*
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—France in 1926—like the United States in 1933—found itself face to face with internal debts it could not meet, and was compelled by the pressure of events to undertake a monetary reform. The circumstances of this reform and its effects have a special significance and interest today.

Unlike America, France was not burdened by private debts which had become intolerable because of the fall in prices, but by public debts which it had contracted because of the war and as a result of the bad management of its public finances after the war.

The accumulated deficits of French budgets during and after the war would have reached the sum of $60,000,000,000—that is to say, the equivalent of the total wealth of the whole of France—if currency depreciation had not each year lessened this heavy burden by bringing about a concomitant rise of internal prices.

A serious flight of capital took place, to the United States, to England, to Holland, to Switzerland, where at that time there was no economic crisis. The Government was powerless to check this exodus or to build a balanced budget on elastic money. Internal and external trade, however, flourished because of low manufacturing costs.

**Heavier Taxes Voted**

Had it continued, this unstable situation might have caused a collapse of the franc similar to that of the mark. And, indeed, the franc had already fallen to two gold cents, or a tenth of its nominal value, in July 1926, when M. Poincaré's government of National Union, acting on the advice of a committee of financial experts, undertook to raise and stabilize it.

What exactly happened?

First of all, Mr. Poincaré made Parliament vote very heavy taxes which not only balanced the budget but assured a substantial sinking fund for the debt. Immediately speculators who had "sold the franc short" rushed to cover and began to buy.

As a result the franc rose to about 2.6 cents in the course of the summer. Then, when French and foreign speculators realized that the government was firmly maintaining itself in power and that it would again obtain a correctly balanced budget at the end of the year, the inflow of gold and the purchases of francs were so great that the franc would have risen rapidly to par had not the Treasury sold great quantities of currency (about $400,000,000 worth) in order to maintain it at a parity of four cents.

**The Gold Bullion Standard**

The experts had advised Poincaré to stabilize the currency—that is to say, to make it convertible into gold—as soon as possible. But for electoral reasons, and also because Poincaré thought he could revalorize the franc still further, he prolonged the prestabilization period unnecessarily until June 25, 1928. Thus instead of absorbing gold the Bank of France began absorbing dollars and pounds against francs which it sold at a fixed rate of Frs 25.52 per dollar and Frs 124.22 per pound. And on June 25, 1928, when the monetary law was finally voted, it had in currency credits and securities, $627,000,000 and £153,000,000; and its vaults contained $1,134,000,000 worth of gold in bullion and bars. (All computations are made at the theoretical par.)

This law inaugurated the Gold Bullion Standard in France—that is to say, the Bank of France thereafter delivered gold on demand, but only in exchange for francs, and in 400-ounce bars at 65.5 milligrammes to the franc. Once the law was passed the Bank of France had no rest until it had disposed of its dollars and pounds.

In the United States the Bank of France was successful in liquidating its position—not, however, without causing monetary perturbations on the American market. But in England, it was not able to liquidate the whole of its sterling assets before the German moratorium and the abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom which followed; it still had some £62,000,000 when the gold convertibility of sterling was abandonned on Sept. 19, 1931. The French Treasury lost in this way a sum of 100,000,000 gold dollars.

**Stabilization Effective**

Since the passage of its monetary law France has remained on the Gold Bullion Standard, buying and selling gold against francs. After transformation of its foreign currency assets into gold, the reserves of gold in the vaults of the Bank of France reached a peak of $3,266,000,000 on Dec. 2, 1932.

The effects of the stabilization of the franc were completely satisfactory. Economic activity in France was stimulated to an extraordinary extent during more than four years, two of which coincided with the world crisis.

First of all, public stocks and Treasury bonds rose above par—a rise which increased the buying power of the "rentiers" and which should have enabled the conversions to be effected much sooner, if political considerations had not interfered. Substantial surpluses in the three state budgets from 1927 to 1930 reflected the animation of national economic activity.

French export trade reached its highest levels in 1928, 1929, 1930; and when it declined the elan internal trade had received was sufficient for a year or two to absorb national production.

Unfortunately the euphory was such that the governments and Parliament inaugurated exaggerated and demagogic expenditures. The salaries of civil servants and pensions were too generously increased, and war veterans received unecessary bonuses, so that a budgetary deficit was not long in taking the place of the surplus; and after having decreased taxes, it soon became necessary to raise them again and make stringent economies.

In 1932 and 1933, failure to reestablish the balance of the budget resulted in the Bank of France losing $360,000,000 worth of gold and currency which brought its reserves down to about $3,000,000,000. But as a result of the fall in prices the fiscal burden has become the heaviest in the world, and it is by no means certain that France will be able to bear it much longer without jeopardizing its currency.

If now we compare the financial history of France in 1926-28 with that of the United States in 1933-34, important differences will be noted because the circumstances were so different.

(1) When France stabilized its currency after six years of instability, the world was very prosperous, whereas the United States has had to act rapidly in the midst of a serious and general slump.

(2) Internal prices in France were able to adapt themselves rapidly to the monetary depreciation, whereas prices in America, because of overproduction, followed the dollar more slowly; but in the end they will regain their normal level.

**French May Own Gold**

(3) The French monetary reform was effected under pressure in order to avoid disaster. But when it had taken place, there was, for the man in the street, no apparent change. The currency having already been depreciated for several years, it was not necessary to devaluate it as in the United States.

(4) The reform in France resulted in a régime of gold convertibility of the currency—a régime absolutely classic and free in the sense that anyone, whether a Frenchman or a foreigner, can buy a 400-ounce ingot at the Bank of France, and keep it or take it abroad as he pleases. Whereas American legislation at present gives the privilege of owning gold reserves to the Government alone and takes away from private individuals and companies the right to store or transfer the yellow metal.

(5) Finally, the French reform conferred a rigorously fixed value on the franc which was devalorized by four-fifths, whereas the exact value of the dollar has not yet been fixed. Only a maximum revaluation limit of about 60 per cent has been determined, probably so as to prevent the dangerous phenomena which the revaluation of the franc entailed.

But these two reforms have several points in common. It is especially significant that, in both cases, the state appropriated the profits of the revaluation of the gold stocks; and in the United States as in France the burden of public and private debts, which had become intolerably heavy, was reduced to a level more in accord with the possibilities of national economy.

## News Notes—The Orient

**Japan's Rayon Industry**—Progress has marked the activities of the Japanese rayon industry throughout the year 1933. Total production of rayon yarn during the year was 90,428,530 pounds, compared with 64,389,590 pounds in 1932, according to a report from the Japan Rayon Producers' Association. The 1933 output approximated the full capacity of the association's mills. No curtailment agreement appears in prospect, and 1934 is expected to show further production expansion. Output of companies not affiliated with the association brought the total production of rayon in 1933 to about 95,000,000 pounds, it is estimated.

**Construction in Japan**—The Japanese building boom which continued through 1933 is not expected to reach the same proportions in the current year. Expenditures on public works will be about half the amount spent during last year, it is reported. Factories will probably continue to be built, but few private homes are expected to be constructed because of the sharp rise in the cost of building materials. No immediate slump is expected in construction activities, however, as many important projects which were started in 1933 are still under construction. Public works expenditures for 1933 totaled 144,744,000 yen. Total appropriations for this year amount to but 70,000,000 yen.

**Japan's Foreign Trade**—An increase of 32.5 per cent in Japan's foreign trade, including Chosen and Taiwan, is reported for the year 1933 over 1932. Preliminary figures issued recently by the Japanese Department of Finance show that exports from Japan proper in 1933 were valued at 1,814,046,000 yen, compared with 1,409,992,000 yen in 1932. Imports during 1933 totaled 1,863,300,000 yen, compared with 1,431,461,000 yen in 1932.

**China Trades With Russia**—The Chinese kerosene market is constantly demanding more of this product from Russia. In 1928, the United States accounted for more than 77 per cent of China's total kerosene imports. Russia accounted for less than 1 per cent. By 1932, Russian kerosene accounted for 15 per cent of total Chinese imports, while the United States declined to 56 per cent. During the first 11 months of 1933 the Russian product accounted for about 15 per cent, while the American product represented 51 per cent of the Chinese keresone imports.

**Shanghai's Export Trade**—The United States imports from Shanghai in 1933 were 43 per cent in excess of those for 1932, according to recent reports. Total shipments were valued at $9,348,801 during the year 1933, compared with $6,534,823 in 1932. Carpet wool, sesame seeds, goat and kid skins and tungsten ore showed the most remarkable increases.

**Chinese Aviation**—China is making notable progress in the field of aviation. During 1933, millions of dollars have been raised through special patriotic drives for the purchase of planes and equipment. The China National Aviation Company (operating with American pilots) added to its Yangtse River ports mail and passenger service lines operating between Shanghai and Peiping via Tsingtao and Tientsin, and between Shanghai and Canton via coast ports. During the year, planes of the company flew approximately 900,000 miles, transported 2500 passengers and 45,000 kilograms of mail.

**Philippine Imports**—The import trade of the Philippines for 1933 declined to the lowest level recorded since the year 1917. Exports increased 11 per cent, compared with those for 1932. Total imports into the Philippine Islands during 1933 were valued at 149,472,000 pesos, while exports amounted to 211,542,000 pesos. The favorable balance of trade, totaling 62,070,000 pesos, was twice that of 1932 and the largest since 1927.

Analyzes French Finance

Henri Manuel—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**L. Gerville-Réache**
Economist and Financial Commentator.

## Houston Suggests That Emphasis Be Put on Recovery

### Baldwin President Calls for 'Orderly and Considered' Reform

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 28—Declaring that the "Coöperation of government with the natural forces of recovery," rather than the more drastic types of reform under way, was necessary to bring back prosperity, Mr. George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, last night urged the "removal of barriers now existing in the flow of private capital into private enterprise."

In offering a series of suggestions for airing recovery, Mr. Houston, speaking before the Economic Club of Chicago, said that the standstill in the capital goods industries was the greatest handicap in recovery efforts, and that general reëmployment was largely dependent on improvement of capital goods lines. To encourage investment of private capital in needed fields, Mr. Houston urged the following action:

"The amendment of the Securities Act of 1933 to simplify the processes involved in the issuance of securities and to remove from officers, directors, stockholders, certified accountants and others, the unwarranted personal liabilities involved in the present Act. The amendment of the Glass-Steagall Act so as to permit for at least a period of time—say five years—the participation of commercial banks in the underwriting of new securities with the realization that there is no other presently available reservoir of credit to be used for this purpose; and the rewriting of the proposed National Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in such a manner as to remove therefrom the regulation of industry and of the ownership of industrial securities, confining this bill to the regulation of the national securities exchanges and those trading upon them.

"The organization of the proposed intermediate credit banks for industry. These banks will make loans up to five-year maturities and will fill a long felt want for certain types of industrial credit, but they will not fill the need for capital or long-time credit.

"A governmental policy of encouragement to private enterprise, with an assurance of freedom of opportunity to earn in the future a reasonable return upon invested capital.

"Relief from the radical changes in existing methods of doing business constantly being thrust upon the country by a small minority in the guise of reforms which, when properly understood and candidly considered, are not wanted by the majority, or needed for the country's welfare.

"Emphasis upon recovery instead of immediate reform, with the realization that recovery is needed immediately and that genuine reform, where found essential, can be carried out substantially in an orderly and considered manner."

## Utility Investors Body to Campaign For a 'Fair Deal'

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—An aggressive program of action aimed to secure a fair deal for investors in utility securities was announced today by Dr. Hugh Magill, president of the American Federation of Utility Investors, Inc., a nonprofit organization formed in the interest of all utility security holders.

The federation goes on record in its program in favor of the reduction of excessive salaries and bonuses wherever they may exist in the utility industry, uniform methods of accounting, and annual reports prepared by independent auditors. As a respresentative of utility investors, the federation proposes coöperation with government agencies, consumers and with the utility companies, in the elimination of abuses wherever they may exist in the industry.

With regard to political activities, the program contains an appeal to the Administration to stop future construction of projects in competition with investor-owned utilities, and to remove immediately the uncertainty caused by the Administration's present attitude, which, it is said, is imperiling the future of investments in the utility industry.

Although the federation announced its organization only two months ago, Dr. Magill stated, it already has many thousands of members representing investors in every section of the United States.

## Chicago Investment Firm Is Convicted of Fraud

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 28—Twice convicted for using the mails to defraud, five officials of H. O. Stone & Co., investment concern here, were given penitentiary sentences after pleas for a third trial were denied.

Four of the officials were sentenced to three years and the fifth to a year and a day.

The Stone case, which has been running here for considerably over a year, was the outcome of one of the big investment crashes of the depression. The charges against the officials involved selling fraudulent securities after the house had become insolvent.

The fact that two juries had found the defendants guilty was quoted as sufficient cause for denial of another trial, although a stay of execution to allow consideration of the possibilities of an appeal, was granted for one week.

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
ASK YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE
for a prospectus prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. Or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

*The*
SECOND NATIONAL
*Bank of Boston*
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
March 5, 1934

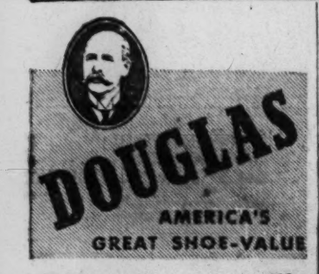
RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank | $ 6,489,191.16 | |
| Due from Banks | 5,279,979.09 | |
| United States Government Securities | 16,697,567.08 | |
| Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount | 14,983,706.19 | |
| State and Municipal Securities | 4,041,226.98 | |
| Demand Loans | 4,577,443.44 | |
| | | $52,069,113.94 |
| Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days | | 6,024,532.84 |
| Other Loans | | 5,557,040.91 |
| Other Securities | | 3,190,489.88 |
| Customers' Acceptance Liability | $ 2,796,482.70 | |
| Less Amount in Portfolio | 947,242.13 | |
| | | 1,849,240.57 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | 300,000.00 |
| Other Assets | | 187,526.74 |
| TOTAL | | $69,177,944.88 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits: | | |
| Demand | $58,261,184.89 | |
| Time | 1,982,790.85 | |
| | | $60,243,975.74 |
| Capital | $ 2,000,000.00 | |
| Surplus | 4,000,000.00 | |
| Undivided Profits | 359,228.95 | |
| | | 6,359,228.95 |
| Reserves: | | |
| Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc. | $ 233,670.02 | |
| Contingencies | 127,000.00 | |
| | | 360,670.02 |
| Acceptances Executed for Customers | $ 3,161,312.30 | |
| Less Amount in Portfolio | 947,242.13 | |
| | | 2,214,070.17 |
| TOTAL | | $69,177,944.88 |

As required by law, U. S. Government, Postal Savings, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $6,983,768.91 are secured by pledged assets totaling $8,296,626.67.



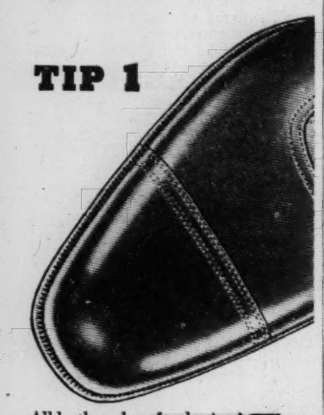
DOUGLAS
AMERICA'S GREAT SHOE-VALUE

# 3 tips
## on the rising market

SHOES are going up. There's no doubt about it. BUT these W. L. Douglas Shoes *can't* go up! We decided on our Spring prices weeks ago, and STAMPED THE PRICES ON THE SOLES of our shoes. These price-stamps cannot be marked upward to take advantage of the rising market!

SO YOU SAVE. These *new-style* Douglas Shoes are made of leather bought at the low tide of prices. Consequently, we could afford to price them low. Look around. Check-up on today's values and compare with Douglas style, quality and wear. There is a Douglas Store near you!

**TIP 1**



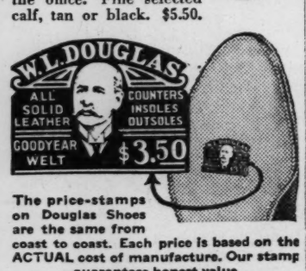
All-leather shoe for business wear. Full-grain calfskin. Big value at $3.50. **$3.50**

**TIP 2**

In full-grain calfskin for street and business wear. Very smart..... $4.50 **$4.50**

**TIP 3**

A dressy shoe, at home on the Avenue as well as in the office. Fine selected calf, tan or black. $5.50. **$5.50**




The price-stamps on Douglas Shoes are the same from coast to coast. Each price is based on the ACTUAL cost of manufacture. Our stamp guarantees honest value.

Every W. L. Douglas Store has many more styles than shown here—high as well as low models, in black and brown.

*Men's Shoes are $3.50, $4.50, $5.50. Normal Treds, $7. Boys' Shoes are $2.75, $2.95.*

*Lady Douglas Shoes for Women offer a wide variety of smart footwear for business, sport, and dress—$3.50, $4.50, $5. Lady Douglas Normal Treds, $6. Misses', $1.50 to $2.50.*

**W. L. Douglas Stores**

BOSTON:
156 Massachusetts Ave. — 38 Hanover St.
633 Washington St. — 45 Summer St.
119 Washington St.
NEW YORK CITY:
1433 Broadway — 1452 Third Ave.
1173 Broadway — 2202 Third Ave.
847 Broadway — 250 W. 125th St.
347 Eighth Ave. — 2779 Third Ave.
984 Third Ave. — 511 East Tremont Ave.
BROOKLYN:
706 Broadway — 453 Fulton St.
1407 Broadway — 910 Flatbush Ave.
478 Fifth Ave. — 5324 Fifth Ave.
839 Manhattan Ave.
JAMAICA:
165-13 Jamaica Ave.
PHILADELPHIA:
1224 Market St. — 37 South 60th St.
4050 Lancaster Ave. — 56 South 69th St.
*QUINCY, MASS....1464 Hancock St.
*LOWELL, MASS.....32 Central St.
*HAVERHILL, MASS., 45 Merrimack St.
*PLYMOUTH, MASS.....47 Main St.
*SPRINGFIELD, MASS..28 Vernon St.
*WORCESTER, MASS....385 Main St.
*BROCKTON, MASS. 215 Main St. / 161-163 Spark St
*PROVIDENCE, R. I..338 Westminster St.
*PAWTUCKET, R. I.....17 Broad St.
*PORTLAND, MAINE..553 Congress St.
*DOVER, N. H.....382 Central Ave.
*PORTSMOUTH, N. H...53 Market St.
*KEENE, N. H.....23 Main St.
*NASHUA, N. H.....147 Main St.
*Open Saturday Evenings †Open Evenings
W. L. Douglas Shoes are also sold by reliable shoe-dealers everywhere.
Stores in principal cities throughout the country.


# Athletic Teams At Principia In Many Contests

## College and Upper School Athletes Have Busy Midwinter Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28—Athletic teams representing Principia College and Principia Upper School here competed in a total of 94 contests during the midwinter season, according to the records in the office of Lee McCandless, athletic director. Of the total there were 61 games of basketball, 17 soccer contests and 16 dual swimming meets.

The Principia College basketball five participated in 17 games during the season. In 11 games won and six lost the team scored a total of 499 points as compared to 430 counted by opposing teams. Karl Berninger, a former all-around athlete at Principia, assumed the duties of coach this year, succeeding Bertram C. Clark, who was unable to continue on account of faculty work.

The team opened the season against Shurtleff College of Alton, Ill., losing 21 to 17; but in the next game won from another Illinois team, Blackburn College, 26 to 20. The next 15 games were played against teams in the Missouri State Junior College Conference, composed of 10 colleges, Principia won 10 of these contests to finish in fifth place. In the Conference tournament at Moberly, Mo., Principia won the consolation event.

### Hannibal-LaGrange Wins Two

Hannibal-LaGrange Junior College of Hannibal, Mo., was the only team able to defeat Principia twice in the regular schedule of games and it ultimately captured the championship.

Richard B. Tullis '34, left forward, led in individual scoring with 53 field goals and 24 free throws for a total of 130 points. Second place honors went to James E. Kussman '37, right forward, with 50 field goals and 18 free throws for a total of 116 points. Capt. Marvin Conklin '34, left guard, was third with 73 points, scoring 29 goals and 15 free throws. Tullis and Conklin were given honorable mention on the all-tournament team in the Conference.

Kussman headed the list of players on offense, scoring 50 field baskets out of 149 chances for a percentage of 34. W. R. Ratz '35, center, was second with 24 out of 72 or 33 per cent.

The Principia Upper School C team won 7 and lost 4 games during the season. In the 11 contests the team scored 167 points to 123 counted by opponents. The C squad was coached by Lee McCandless and finished second on the ABC League race.

Coach McClellan Laughlin's A team won 7 and lost 9 games while the B team coached by Donald Laughlin, his brother, won 4 and lost 6 games during the season. The D team, newly organized with McCandless as coach, won 4 and lost 3 games.

### Six Swimming Records Made

During the past season six new swimming records were established by Principia in Howard Pool. Jerome J. Brenner '36, St. Louis, broke three of the old marks made in 1923 by Weston Kimball '24, former All-American High School team member. Brenner swam the 100 yard freestyle distance in 56.6s., the 200-yard freestyle distance in 2m.21.4s., and the 220 in 2m.31s., Kimball's marks were 57s. flat, 2m.25s., and 2m.31.8s., respectively. R. E. Brittenham, Brussels, Belgium, swam the 40-yard breaststroke in 26.2s., beating the old mark of 28.2s. made by L. A Hawkins, former Cleveland High School swimmer. Brittenham negotiated the 200-yard breaststroke distance in 2m.58.8s. for the first time in Howard Pool. The 160-yard relay record was also broken this year. The new record is 1m. 23.1s., and it was made by Wallace Foote '36, R. E. Utley '34, Benton Lackey '34 and J. J. Brenner '36. The old record was 1m. 23.2s. made in 1928 by the team of Braun, Child, Waite and Gannon. All new records were made in dual meets except the 200-yard freestyle which trial was recorded by two watches.

The scores of Principia College basketball games follow:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shurtleff | 21 | Principia | 17 |
| Principia | 26 | Blackburn | 20 |
| Principia | 32 | Jefferson City | 30 |
| Principia | 28 | Flat Rivet | 27 |
| Hannibal-LaGr. | 37 | Principia | 30 |
| Principia | 30 | Moberly | 28 |
| Principia | 27 | Jefferson City | 13 |
| Principia | 34 | Kemper | 11 |
| Principia | 25 | Cent. Wesleyan | 23 |
| Principia | 35 | Wentworth | 20 |
| Hannibal-LaGr. | 35 | Principia | 29 |
| Moberly | 34 | Principia | 31 |
| Flat River | 28 | Principia | 14 |
| Principia | 37 | Cent. Wesleyan | 21 |
| Hannibal-LaGr. | 36 | Principia | 31 |
| Principia | 33 | Jefferson City | 16 |
| Principia | 40 | Cent. Wesleyan | 30 |

## *Principia College Basketball Team of 1934*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left to Right, Back Row—J. D. Baker '36, Indianapolis, Ind., manager; R. W. Stitt '37, St. Louis, forward; J. C. Allison '37, St. Louis, center; R. D. Roesch '37, Chicago, forward; P. W. Thomas '37, St. Louis, forward; C. F. Higgins '36, San Francisco, guard; Karl Berninger, St. Louis, coach. Front Row—H. W. Culmback '34, guard, Everett, Wash.; W. R. Ratz '35, center, St. Louis; R. B. Tullis '34, forward, St. Louis; M. L. Conklin '34, captain and guard, Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Kussmann '37, forward, St. Louis; H. W. Braniger '36, guard, Chicago; C. J. Mangel '37, forward, Little Rock, Ark.

# Fourth Seeded Team Carried to 5 Games

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 28—Hard matches were the order of the day in the metropolitan squash racquets mixed doubles championship, yesterday at Heights Casino. The first round was completed, with Frances Jay of the Cosmopolitan Club, and Louis H. Rouillion, Harvard Club, defeating a local pair, Mr and Mrs. C. W. Schelling, in one five-game match, while in the second round the fourth seeded team, Mrs. William Adams and Danforth Miller, representing Rockaway Hunting Club, were also carried to five games by Margaret Francis, Heights Casino, and B. N. Everett, Harvard Club.

**Metropolitan Mixed Doubles Championship—First Round**

Frances Jay, Cosmopolitan Club, and Louis H. Rouillion, Harvard Club, defeated Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Schelling, Heights Casino, 11—15, 15—6, 7—15, 15—11, 18—14.

**Second Round**

Mrs. William Adams, and Danforth Miller, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated Margaret Francis, Heights Casino, and B. N Everett, Harvard Club, 6—15, 15—6, 7—15, 17—16, 15—9.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Thomas T. Carter, Sleepy Hollow Club, won from Mr. and Mrs. R. M. B. Potter, Nassau Country Club, by default.

# Parker, Top Seeded, Wins Opening Bermuda Match

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 28 (AP)—Frank A. Parker, the United States eighth ranking player from Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, yesterday won his opening match in Bermuda's first interscholastic tennis tournament. He defeated George Tyler, of St. Marks School 6—1, 6—2.

Kennedy Randall Jr. of Staten Island Academy, turned in an expected defeat of Lawrence Baker Jr. of Choate School, to earn the right to meet Parker in the quarterfinal round. The score was 6—1, 6—1. Robert Low, the national indoor boys champion, also from Choate, likewise was eliminated, falling before Gordon Grand Jr. of Hill School, 6—1, 6—3.

Ramsay Potts of Darling School, second seeded player, started slow but came from behind to defeat G. Burness Fisher 3d. of Roxbury School, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0.

# Three Foursomes Won By Oxford's Golfers

FORMBY, Eng., March 28 (Canadian Press)—Oxford got off to a good start in the fifty-first intervarsity golf tournament with Cambridge University yesterday, capturing three of the five 36-hole foursomes. Ten singles matches will be played.

For the first time in the history of the tourney the caddies wore numbers, identifying the players. The summary:

Morrice and Pennink, Oxford, defeated Wallace and Rowell, Cambridge, 2 and 1.

Jamieson and Law, Cambridge, defeated Moss and Johnson, Oxford, 2 and 1.

Brown and Knox, Oxford, defeated McGill and Carr, Cambridge, 9 and 8.

Duncan and deQuincey, Oxford, defeated Neilson and Lyon, Cambridge, 4 and 3.

Marshal and Ellis, Cambridge, defeated Robinson and Mitchell-Innes, Oxford, 3 and 1.

# St. Michael's Takes First, 12-2

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, March 28—St. Michael's College of Toronto took a big step toward gaining possession of a final berth in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association junior playoffs when it defeated Charlottetown here last night, 12 to 2. With a 10-goal lead, the O. H. A. champions will apparently encounter little difficulty in winning the two-game series with goals on the round to declare the survivor. The winner of this series will oppose Port Arthur for the Dominion title.

# Azara Wins Race Off Florida Coast; One Yacht Missing

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 28 (AP)—One of the five sailing yachts in the Miami-St. Petersburg race was unaccounted for late yesterday, with four already in port. No fear for the safety of the Wilma Mae, 32-foot ketch, was expressed and favorable winds were expected to bring the little yacht, captained by its owner, Henry Phillips of the Bayside Yacht Club of Detroit, into port sometime today.

The Melody, Wirth Munroe's 28-foot ketch from Miami, arrived at 2:25 p. m. yesterday, to win first place in class B, followed by the Gamecock, 30-foot yawl owned and piloted by William B. Allen of Louisville, Ky., and Miami Beach, at 3:50 p. m.

The Azara, 113-foot schooner owned by Commodore Hugh Matheson of the Biscayne Yacht Club of Miami, won the race, crossing the finish line here early yesterday morning. The White Cloud, 75-foot schooner, chartered by R. S. Evans of Miami and Tampa, arrived later in the morning.

The yachts left Miami Sunday and will sail in the fifth annual St. Petersburg-Havana race, which starts from here Saturday at noon.

The Pollux, 27-foot sloop from Havana, arrived here yesterday afternoon to enter the Havana race.

# Buffalo Checks March Of Detroit Olympics 6-3

**International Hockey League Playoffs (Round-Robin Tournament)**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 4 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 8 |
| Detroit | 3 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| Buffalo | 2 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 14 | 4 |
| Syracuse | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 16 | 0 |

**Results March 27**

Buffalo 6, Detroit 3.
London 5, Syracuse 1.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 28—Detroit Olympics lost their first game of the International Hockey League playoffs here last night, defeated 6 to 3 by Buffalo Bisons. As a result, Detroit's chances of clinching the 1933-34 championship hinge on the success of their game with London Tecumsehs at London Friday. If London wins that game, then Tecumsehs will be the champions.

Olympics went into the third period tied at 1 to 1 last night. In a hectic third period Buffalo scored five goals and Detroit two. The summary:

| Buffalo | | Detroit |
|---|---|---|
| Jarvis, Keating, Newman, lw | | |
| | rw, Cooper, Saunders, Nickarz, Marker | |
| Roth, Schultz, Convey, c | | |
| | c, Cook, Carrigan, Mitchell | |
| Barton, Kuhn, Armand, rw | | |
| | lw, Massecar, Moffatt, Drouillard | |
| Teasdale, McDonald, ld | rd, Foster, Lederman | |
| Berlett, rd | ld, Robertson | |
| Taugher, g | g, Cox | |

Score—Buffalo 6, Detroit 3. Goals—Barton 2, Roth 2, Berlett, Schultz for Buffalo; Moffatt 2, Cook for Detroit. Assists—Roth 3, Barton for Buffalo; Saunders, Foster for Detroit. Referees—Guy Smith and Clarence Bush. Time—Three 20m. periods.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Ont., March 28—London Tecumsehs became leaders in the International Hockey League playoff tournament here last night when they defeated Syracuse Stars, 5 to 1. It was the fourth win in five games for the London team. Gene Pusie, loaned to London by New York Rangers, was the outstanding scorer of the evening with three goals. Ouellette and Pettinger were the others for London. Markle got the only Syracuse goal. The summary:

| London | | Syracuse |
|---|---|---|
| Gillie, Pettinger, Brophy, lw | | |
| | rw, Markle, Carr, Downie | |
| Ouellette, Daley, c | c, Miller, Darragh, Carr | |
| Gregg, Kendall, Mitchell, rw | | |
| | lw, Martin, Huggins, Schriner | |
| Holway, ld | rd, Hughes, Rennie | |
| Pusie, rd | ld, Bellemer | |
| Stuart, g | g, Roach | |

Score—London 5, Syracuse 1. Goals—Pusie 3, Ouellette, Pettinger for London; Markle for Syracuse. Time—Three 20m. periods.

### King Withdraws Patronage

LONDON, March 28 (Canadian Press)—Withdrawal of King George as patron of the Ranelagh, one of the most exclusive sporting clubs in the kingdom, was revealed last night, coming on top of resignations of other royal or noble supporters. No reasons were announced, but apparently a section of the club's membership has objected to a "popularization" policy by which it was hoped to make the club more remunerative for those holding shares in it. Ranelagh, on the outskirts of London, is identified particularly with polo, tennis and golf. Its new resident manager denied it was proposed to turn the club into a kind of riverside resort.

### Gardner Picks Squad

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 28—Larry Gardner, University of Vermont baseball coach, has announced the 14 men who will leave Thursday for Virginia to play a 10-game schedule during early April—the only New England college nine playing a regular schedule in the South this spring. Nine of the men are veterans of last season and five are playing for the varsity for the first time. Only Larry Bowers, catcher, of Rockville, Conn., has played more than one year as a regular.

### Tigers Pick Gregory

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28—Julian A. Gregory Jr. '35, intercollegiate champion during his sophomore year, was elected yesterday to captain the 1935 wrestling team at Princeton University. The new leader's home is in South Orange. At the same time, James S. Armentrout Jr. '35 was chosen manager of next year's team.

# Two Changes Among All-Event Leaders

**American Bowling Congress Leaders**

**Individual**

| | |
|---|---|
| Jerry Vidro, Grand Rapids | 721 |
| Glenn Evans, Canton | 705 |
| Gregg Griffo, Syracuse | 702 |
| Riley Gamboe, Bloomington, Ill | 692 |
| Ralph Marshall, Richmond, Ind. | 688 |

**Doubles**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lee Foster-Lou Dumar, Highland Park, Mich. | 1303 |
| A. D. Priebe-J. J. Schwartz, St. Paul | 1277 |
| Ray Ziegler-Eddie Henermann, St. Louis | 1275 |
| Frederick Fillies—Henry Surlaski, Chicago | 1262 |
| Vic Giromini-Frank Livignale, Syracuse | 1257 |

**All Events**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fred Weber, Milwaukee | 1954 |
| John White, Sioux City, Iowa | 1926 |
| Riley Gamboe Bloomington | 1918 |
| Peter Butler, Chicago | 1905 |
| Joseph Cavanaugh, Cleveland | 1880 |

**Five-Man Event**

| | |
|---|---|
| Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee | 3032 |
| Husting Printing, Milwaukee | 2946 |
| Rome Motor Sales, Chicago | 2943 |
| Speer's, Racine, Wis. | 2926 |
| Bunde & Upmeyer, Milwaukee | 2918 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PEORIA, Ill., March 28—Peter Butler of Chicago, a former doubles champion of the American Bowling Congress, one of the best performers in the thirty-fourth annual ABC here, rolled into fourth place in the all-events on the score board with a brilliant 1905 series yesterday. Butler, paired with W. Klecz, of Chicago, captured the ABC doubles title in 1929.

Behind Butler came Joseph Cavanaugh of Cleveland, Ohio, who pulled into fifth place in the all-events with a total series of 1880. Cavanaugh had series of 662, 597 and 621.

Frederick Fillies and Henry Surlaski, Chicago, caused an upset in the doubles division. The visitors scored 1262 for fourth place in that class.

Five-man and individual leaders held their positions during bombardment. Not a change was recorded among the "Big Ten" single leaders, while one cropped up in the team division. Scoring 2915, Parkway Gambrinis No. 1, Chicago, topped the 32 teams scheduled, taking sixth place in the standings.

# Champion Cardinals Reach Quarterfinal

WICHITA, Kan., March 28 (AP)—The Cardinals of Oklahoma City University, defending the title they have won the last two years, forged into the quarterfinal round of the women's national Amateur Athletic Union basketball tournament here last night in an easy second-round conquest of the Penney team from Woodward, Okla. The score: 52 to 9.

The Jimmie Guest team from Pasadena, Texas, ran away from the Chitocco (Okla.) Indian School in a one-sided game, 57 to 10.

The El Dorado (Ark.) Lions advanced to the quarterfinal late yesterday with an overwhelming 41 to 10 second-round triumph over the Independence Christian Church Brownies of Kansas City.

### Exhibition Baseball Results

*By the Associated Press*

Baltimore (IL) 9, House of David 4.
Boston (A) 9, Newark (IL) 7.
Boston (N) 6, New York (A) 0.
Chicago (N) 8, Chicago (A) 4.
Cincinnati (N) 9, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Cleveland (A) 5, Washington (A) 3.
Detroit (A) 9, Philadelphia (N) 5.
New York (N) 4, Buffalo (IL) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 8, Hollywood (PCL) 6.
St. Louis (N) 8, Columbus (AA) 2.

# Cochran Loses To Matsuyama In 18 Innings

## Japanese Springs Surprise in International 18.2 Balkline Billiards

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 28—The first upset of the international 18.2 balkline billiard tournament occurred here last night when the young Japanese entry, Kinrey Matsuyama, defeated Welker Cochran, San Francisco, Calif., former balkline and three-cushion champion. The score was: Matsuyama 400, Cochran 108. The game went 18 innings.

Cochran won the bank and ran only three. Matsuyama got 1 and Cochran missed. Matsuyama scored again and then Cochran got 12, all of which was merely the warming-up stroke for the evening's high run of 140 which the Japanese clicked off in his third trip to the table. This left Cochran more than time enough to cool off.

From this stage on it was obviously Matsuyama's game. Cochran was never able to run more than 36, while his opponent supplemented his high effort with runs of 65, 33, 59 and an unfinished 26.

Score by innings:

Kinrey Matsuyama—1 1 140 21 17 32 65 2 2 1 0 0 0 33 0 59 0 26—400. Innings—18. High Run—140.

Welker Cochran—3 0 12 0 18 0 36 2 6 1 0 0 1 4 18 0 4 3—108. Innings—18. High Run—36. Referee—Charles C. Peterson, St. Louis.

In the second game of the tourney Eric Hagenlacher of Germany won from Ora C. Morningstar of San Diego, Calif., by a score of 400 to 51. The winner required 13 innings. Hagenlacher, was the 18.2 balkline champion in 1926 and '27 and is also the amateur tennis champion of Germany. Morningstar, a veteran of the classic game of balkline, was title holder in 1909 and while his loss this afternoon was crushing, he is still one of the most dangerous in the lineup.

Hagenlacher's high run during the afternoon game was 109, in addition to which he added other high counts of 64, 45, 30, 48 and 39. Morningstar's high count was 10. The score by innings:

Eric Hagenlacher—0 7 64 14 1 2 45 0 30 48 109 41 39—400. Innings—13. High run—109.

O. C. Morningstar—4 1 0 1 6 1 3 0 10 8 1 7 9—81. Innings—13. High run—10.

# *Bankers Team Scores 1695 for Bowling Lead*

**National Duckpin Bowling Congress Leaders**

**Singles**

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Looby, New Haven | 351 |
| D. Striev, Baltimore | 346 |
| White, New Haven | 337 |
| Olsen, New Haven | 336 |
| Lubino, New Haven | 328 |

**Doubles**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hislot-White, New Haven, Conn. | 678 |
| Looby-Kisskold, New Haven, Conn. | 644 |
| Lubino-Olsen, New Haven, Conn. | 634 |

**Five-Man Teams**

| | |
|---|---|
| Am. Inst. of Bankers, Baltimore | 1695 |
| Recreation Juniors No. 2, Baltimore | 1689 |
| Recreation Juniors No. 1, Baltimore | 1685 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. Office, New Haven, Conn. | 1677 |
| St. Paul's Guild, Baltimore | 1666 |

**All-Events**

| | |
|---|---|
| J. P. Looby, New Haven, Conn. | 1051 |
| A. E. White, New Haven, Conn. | 1046 |

BALTIMORE, March 28 (AP)—The American Institute of Bankers team of Baltimore last night took first place in the team event in the seventh annual tournament of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress.

The Bankers, rolling with several Baltimore booster teams, scored a 1695 to top the mark of 1689 set by the Recreation Juniors No. 2 of Baltimore last Saturday night. Eddie Jacobs of the leading team had a set of 397.

The Recreation Juniors No. 1 and St. Paul's Guild House, both of Baltimore, took places last night among the leading five teams. The leading out-of-town teams will not begin rolling until Saturday.

### Mrs. Fownes and Keating Win

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28—Mrs. W. C. Fownes Jr. of Pittsburgh and E. C Keating of Montclair, N. J., scoring a net 67 from a gross of 82, won the Silver Foils mixed foursome on the No. 3 Pinehurst Country Club course here yesterday.

### Connie Mack Releases Two

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 28 (AP)—Connie Mack, Philadelphia Athletics' manager, yesterday announced outright releases of Ray Radcliffe, outfielder, and George Detore, infielder, to the Louisville American Association club, in return for an option to buy Catcher Hank Erickson.

### College Baseball Result

Duke 14, Michigan State 4.

### American Hockey Association

Tulsa 5, Oklahoma City 2.

# By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

## Busy Year for New York Yacht Club

ANNOUNCEMENT of the plans for the annual regatta and cruise of the New York Yacht Club shows that the members of that famous organization are going to have a very busy season during the coming summer. The annual cruise, which is one of the most enjoyable events held by amateur yachtsmen in United States waters, promises to be fully up to the standard set in previous years. Races for the Astor and King's Cups off Newport will furnish great appetizers for the America's Cup races which are to follow off that port late in the summer. In addition, the contests which are to be arranged for the three candidates for the defense of the America's Cup—Rainbow, Weetamoe and Yankee—will give yachting fans a lot of interesting racing. The holding of the race for the Brenton Reef Cup after a lapse of 18 years will also furnish some sterling competition.

* * *

## Performed a Difficult Task Well

The passing of Irving M. Howe, official statistician for the American Baseball League, calls attention to the difficult task which he has been performing for years with great credit. Only a person who has had to do the kind of work Mr. Howe has been doing can appreciate how difficult a task it is. It looks quite simple, but the least little slip can cause many hours of hard work, and no one will realize that more than the man who takes up this duty during the coming baseball season.

* * *

## Dartmouth Athletes Are Real Sportsmen

When it comes to considering the sportsmanship of college athletes, it would be well to study the way the undergraduates at Dartmouth College are taking their athletics. Faced with a financial deficit and the Athletic Association not in shape to pay for their usual spring trips, the members of the Dartmouth varsity baseball and track and field teams have decided to go South as usual, and are going to finance themselves. In addition to this, the lacrosse team has decided to go through with its schedule, which lists six major games. When the undergraduates are so interested in their athletics that they are willing to make their own way, there can be no question about the real sportsmanship of the members of the various teams. They are certainly deserving of successful seasons from a victorious as well as a financial point of view, and it is to be hoped that they will draw enough spectators to pay all their expenses.

# Sporting Around the Hub

FIRST entries for the annual B. A. A. Marathon on April 19 arrived in Manager Tom Kanaly's office yesterday. The group included six members of the German-American A. C. of New York, the most prominent being Paul de Bruyn, who won the Hopkinton-to-Boston grind in 1932 and recently finished second to a team mate, Willie Steiner, in the Metropolitan A. A. U. Marathon. Harvey Litchenstein, Fred Blum, Mel Porter, Clarence Peckham and Steiner are the others who have sent in their entry blanks By a new policy, all former winners of the B. A. A. race will be given low numbers this year. Clarence De Mar, the Keene (N. H.) veteran, seven-times winner of the event, will be given No. 1 if he decides to enter.

* * *

Although De Mar has not definitely announced his entry, it is generally understood that he will be among the starters as usual. The B. A. A. grind would not be complete without the veteran plodder.

* * *

Howard C. Hoopie, former Syracuse oarsman, will assist Coach Bert Haines of the Harvard freshman crews during the spring rowing season, it was announced yesterday from the B. A. A. office in Cambridge. Hoopie graduated from Syracuse while Charlie Whiteside, the Crimson varsity coach, was in college. He replaces Al Webster '31, who assisted Haines for the past two years.

* * *

Jordan Marsh won the Retail Stores League basketball championship last night by defeating Filene's, 40 to 33, at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in Charlestown.

* * *

Clarence Pickrel, the Braves' rookie right-handed pitcher who shut out the Yankees yesterday at St. Petersburg with five hits, had a trial with the Phillies last year but was finally turned loose with a not-ready-for-the-majors tag. The story is that Pickrel's arm went back on him shortly after he joined the Phillies, and apparently the Philadelphia management thought that it had gone for good.

* * *

Play in the third annual New England candlepin bowling championship gets going next Monday and Tuesday at the South Station Alleys with the individual women's event.

* * *

Boston Four-Ball League members met yesterday and voted, after considerable discussion, not to increase the size of the league and to continue along the same general lines as last year. The season opens April 24 and closes June 19.

* * *

Frank C. Paine, designer of the sloop Yankee, pride of Boston and Marblehead, said yesterday that the work of stripping the bronze plates off the hull of the America's Cup defense candidate was progressing rapidly and would probably be completed before the end of the week. A dozen or more workmen are engaged in the task with blow torches and drills, and to the casual observer it would appear that they are completely wrecking the sloop.

# Boston Cubs Win First of Playoffs From Arrows, 3-1

**Canadian-American Hockey League Playoff (Semifinal Series)**

| | W | T | L | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

(Two out of three games.)

By staging a furious first-period attack the Bruin Cubs won the opening game of the Canadian-American Hockey League semifinal series at the Boston Garden last night defeating the Philadelphia Arrows, 3 to 1. Three of the four goals were scored with players in the penalty box.

The invading Arrows were first to score when King converted on a play with Collings, Waite and Hudson. McInenly watched the play from the penalty box. With both sides at full strength the Cubs pulled up even when Heximer swept in Frank Jerwa's rebound with Filmore assisting.

With Jeremiah off at 14m. 9s., Davie beat Wood on Patterson's rebound and a minute later, with both Jeremiah and Boyd serving time together, Halliday took a fast pass from Harnott and rifled a shot through Wood's guard to end all scoring. The Arrows continued to press during the next two periods, but Jackson tended the nets superbly. The summary:

| Boston | | Philadelphia |
|---|---|---|
| Heximer, Harnott, Weir, lw | | |
| | rw, Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger | |
| F. Jerwa, Halliday, Weir, Buckles, c | | |
| | c, Anderson, Waite, McLeod | |
| Filmore, Patterson, Buckles, Cunningham, rw, lw, King, Hudson, McGoldrick | | |
| McInenly, J. Jerwa, ld | | |
| | rd, Peters, Anderson, McGoldrick | |
| J. Jerwa, Davie, rd | | |
| | ld, Jeremiah, Desmarais, King | |
| Jackson, g | | g, Wood |

Score—Boston 3, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Heximer, Davie, Halliday for Boston; King for Philadelphia. Assists—F. Jerwa, Filmore, Patterson, Harnott for Boston; Collings, Waite Hudson for Philadelphia. Referees—J. A. Cameron and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

* * *

Arthur H. Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins and president of the Cubs returned from Canada yesterday and protested the league figures giving Philadelphia second place over the Cubs in the final standing. Following a lengthy conference between Ross, Judge James E. Dooley, league president, Weston Adams, Rudolph Fried, Philadelphia owner, and Herb Gardiner, Arrows manager, Dooley ruled in favor of the Boston protest. Should a third game be necessary it will be played on Boston ice instead of Philadelphia ice.

* * *

The statement as issued by Judge Dooley is as follows:

The Boston club protested against the decision that Philadelphia had won 18 two point games and that Philadelphia had won 17 two-point games and one one-point game.

This contention of the Boston club was based on the fact that the last two games played at Quebec were considered as one game and that while Philadelphia was entitled to a point for winning a game, having lost the other kame, the series had resulted in a tie and Philadelphia should not be entitled to a win.

This contention was upheld by the president and Boston was awarded second place.

* * *

No difficulty such as invoked this late mathematical interpretation would have been necessary if the Cubs had defeated or even tied the lowly Eagles Sunday night. This interpretation takes away a 10 per cent division of the spoils from the Arrows by dropping them to third place and a third game on home ice if necessary. On earned honors the Arrows should have had special consideration for having been the only group of players to score a victory against the Beavers in Quebec. Instead they received only one point and disdainful recognition for a remarkable feat.

* * *

Ross has the Boston Bruin coach for next season all lined up, but awaits the return of President Charles F. Adams for final decision.

### Port Arthur Juniors Win

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINNIPEG, Man., March 28 — Port Arthur Juniors advanced to the final round of the Canadian amateur hockey junior eliminations when they defeated Kenora Thistles, Manitoba titleholders, 4 to 3, here last night. Having played a 5-to-5 tie in the initial engagement of the semifinal series, Port Arthur took the round, 9 to 8. The Thunder Bay champions will play the winner of the St. Michael's-Charlottetown series for the Dominion laurels.

### Rochdale Defeats Widnes

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Rochdale defeated Widnes, 13 to 7, in a Rugby league match yesterday.

# 'Wild Bill' Mehlhorn Belies Nickname With a Sub-par 67

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28 (AP)—They call him "Wild Bill" Mehlhorn, but the veteran professional was seldom off the line yesterday as he clipped four strokes off par for a 67 to gain the first-round leadership in the thirty-second North and South open gold tournament.

The husky slugger who recently changed his address from Brooklyn to Louisville, Ky., posted a card of 35-32—67 for a two-stroke advantage over three of his professional rivals, Tommy Armour, Whiffy Cox and a younger star, Henry Picard of Charleston, S. C.

Although a high wind blew across the course yesterday morning, and rain in the afternoon brought further difficulties for some, 11 players returned scores of par 71 or better.

Mehlhorn opened his assault on old man par on the eighth hole, where he sank one from off the sand green for a birdie 4. A fine approach shot three feet from the cup brought anther birdie on the tenth. Mehlhorn sank putts ranging from eight to 12 feet on three holes, the twelfth, fifteenth and sixteenth for birdies as he came blazing home in 32, but lost one on the eleventh where he overshot the green and failed to sink a three-footer for a par.

Wiffy Cox equalled Mehlhorn's fine 32 in the second nine, but he used up 37 blows on the first nine. Twice Cox's approaches were caught by bunkers and each time he lost a stroke. Cox had three birdies and an eagle, the latter on the sixth where he holed out from off the sand.


# *Restaurants*

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Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
*Why not have the best?*

The LOBSTER CLAW
*Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction*
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
*Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c*
*Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25*

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
*The best food at moderate prices*

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We raise the ducks we serve.
TELEPHONE WRENTHAM 104
ROUTE 1-A
OPENS MARCH 31
WHERE DUCKS REIGN SUPREME

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SUZANNE
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
GOOD FOOD
*Invitingly Served at Reasonable Prices*
101 West 85th Street
Tel. Su. 7-6497.

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Cornell Cafeteria
*Serving Consistently*
● GOOD FOOD ●
IN NEWARK
*for more than 12 years*
Luncheon—Dinner
Home-baked Goods and Catering
19 CLINTON STREET
*We Have Never Served Liquor!*

**TEANECK, N. J.**

Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons — Luncheon
Special Parties. Tel. Teaneck 6-10465 Tea
Closed Mondays — Dinner
*E. May Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler*

**EAST ORANGE, N. J.**

Hotel East Orange
*Weekday Dinner 75c*
*Luncheons 45 and 60c*
*Sunday Dinner $1.00*

**SOMERS, CONN.**

The Maples
Inn and Tea Room
*on Route 20*
Chicken Dinner $1.00 and a la carte

**CHICAGO**

Carder's
RESTAURANT
No music . . . no beer or liquor . . . just good, wholesome food
*All Women Cooks*
118 NO. DEARBORN ST.
*Chicago*

# *Amusements*

**BOSTON**

*3 Thursday Morning Musicales*
at the RITZ-CARLT

# Boston Snapshots

**Place in the Sun**—The Copley-Plaza Hotel has two doorways facing on Copley Square. Under the awning in front of one stands a doorman in full regalia. He bows as distinguished guests come and go. No such magnificence was in evidence yesterday at the other entrance, however. Within the impressive portals stood a couch—denuded of its upholstery. Over it bent two cabinetmakers, at work on its rejuvenation, making the most of the bright light available there.

* * *

**Twenty Years Ago**—Inside the Boston Art Club now are some paintings and pastels which caught the mood of Copley Square and the Common on rosy spring mornings and purple snowy evenings 20 years or so ago. They are fine examples of Arthur C. Goodwin's genius for catching the spirit of the city's moods. Fred S. Elwell of Malden, who did much to help the young salesman develop his talent for art, has collected more than 100 of his canvases, and the best of these are hung in the present exhibition.

Anyone who contemplates the pictures cannot help seeing new beauties outside as he steps into the street. It is interesting to note, too, the changes that have taken place in the city during the last two or three decades.

* * *

**Observation Car**—There are dogs which like to ride on running boards—there are dogs which enjoy nosing into the breeze above a roadster's windshield—but there is only one dog we know of who has taken possession of the roof of a truck's cab. With paws braced to stand the strain of sharp curves he holds his ground as the truck goes its rounds in the city. He has all the confidence of a ship's captain pacing the bridge on a stormy night.

The driver says that the dog's poise was only acquired after several falls. Through these distressing experiences he learned how to grip the swaying deck under all circumstances.

* * *

**Red Meat**—An unusually large number attended the Advertising Club luncheon in the Statler yesterday, when Charles Francis Coe was the guest of honor. Mr. Coe, a former member of the club, is the author of 20 serial stories which have appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and he has also won renown as a criminologist and radio commentator.

Mr. Coe has faced crowded lecture halls and gatherings of criminals, but this was perhaps the first time that he has been greeted by the grunts and growls of wild animals. These sounds proceeded from two or three tables in one corner of the room when the first course of the lunch was served. So many more people than usual were present that the supply of viands on the regular menu ran low. The chef fell back on roast beef—hurriedly prepared for the occasion. It was decidedly "rare." Seeing it, hungry advertising men burst into snarling growls and subdued roars.

* * *

**"Music Hath Charms"**—Almost all lovers of melody enjoy Jerome Kern's tunes—and this week Sevitzky's orchestra at the Metropolitan plays a medley made up of some of the favorite ones. A gentleman sitting near us was visibly moved by fond memories, as "Look for the Silver Lining" and "Who" floated up to his seat in the front of the balcony. But when the first violin, in the mellow glow of a separate spotlight, stood up to play "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," it was too much for him.

He forgot himself. He forgot the theater. He forgot his startled neighbors. Throwing back his head and gazing with a trance-like expression at the ceiling, he added a tremolo whistle to the subdued tones of the single violin. As it happened, he did it so pleasantly that nobody seemed to register any emotions except surprise.

## Music

### Tuesday Symphony Concert

Two virtual novelties were included in the program of the last concert but one of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Tuesday Beethoven cycle, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. These were the incidental music to Goethe's "Egmont," which except for the Overture had been unheard here for nearly 50 years, and the "Triple" Concerto for piano, violin and cello. On the program this was noted as the "first performance by this orchestra" of the concerto; but further on in the program book it was recorded that this work was played in the first season of the orchestra, and again in 1889. The Eighth Symphony concluded the program.

It is a common experience to find, on revival of long neglected musical compositions, that there has been good reason for the neglect. It was so in these two instances. The Overture to "Egmont" is evidently all that it is necessary to preserve of this score. The two songs sung by Clärchen; "Clärchen's Death;" "Melodrama," and the "Victory-Symphony" add nothing to the musical record; and the verses recited are less impressive today than they probably were at the end of the eighteenth century. The final "Symphony" is constructed of material already used in the conclusion of the Overture. The entr'actes were omitted yesterday.

The performance was admirable. Miss Olga Averino, a very intelligent artist, sang "Die Trommel gerührt" with excellent tone and expression. "Freudvoll und leidvoll" led her into a range where her tone production was less free. Mr. Richard Hale declaimed the verses with fine enunciation and with appropriate emotion.

The concerto calls for little comment, beyond saying that it is surprising that Beethoven should have produced it, and more surprising that he should have permitted it to remain in the list of his works. It is not so bad as the "Battle of Vittoria," but it is banal, empty and dull. Beethoven not only nodded, he slumbered. Messrs. Sanromá, Burgin and Bedetti and the orchestra gave this work a better performance than it deserved.

### Bach's Matthew Passion

The Handel and Haydn Society, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, observed the Easter season by presenting Bach's St. Matthew Passion in Symphony Hall last night, assisted by the Boston Orchestral Society, Frederick Mahn, principal; a boys choir from the Bigelow School, South Boston; chorale singers from the Apollo Club; the choir of the Immanuel Baptist Church, Newton, and these soloists: Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, Marie Murray, contralto, George Boynton, tenor, Ralph Tailby, bass, and James R. Houghton, baritone. A large audience gave close attention.

The great work was performed with reverence, and with considerable musical virtue. The most satisfactory constribution of the evening came from the choruses, which were frequently impressive. The soloists also were commendable, although at times there was a certain tentativeness in their efforts. The orchestra was inadequate and rather pedestrian. Apparently Mr. Stone had concentrated on his choruses somewhat to the neglect of his auxiliary forces.

A novel visual effect was the draping over the central organ pipes of panels made from the original cartoons of Mr. Charles J. Connick's great chancel windows at Princeton. The program book was illustrated with copies of ancient book covers and modern stained glass windows showing sacred scenes. L. A. S.

### Harvard Orchestra

The Harvard University Orchestra, Mr. Malcolm H. Holmes, conductor, Mr. Creighton Churchill, assistant conductor, gave its Paine Hall concert last evening before a large and friendly audience. The program started off with Mendelssohn's Overture to "Fingal's Cave," proceeded with two pieces from an orchestral suite written by Mr. M. R. Rogers, a member of the orchestra, traversed Corelli's Concerto Grosso in D for string orchestra, and rounded out the evening with Schubert's Symphony No. 4 in C minor.

An orchestra made up of student amateurs is always interesting to listen to, provided one does not seek in it the finish and polish every listener has a right to expect of any professional orchestra. Last evening the Harvard players performed with vigor and assurance, with a dash and a determination which enlivened the various pieces in hand.

The warmth of timbres and brilliance of orchestration of "Fingal's Cave" make it an admirable piece for an amateur group which possesses, as does Pierian, a large and capable group of string players. Similarly, Corelli's Concerto, with three of the ablest players for soloists (Messrs. George Mateyo, first violin, Edward G. Acomb, second violin, Thomas Jenkins, cello), set the student orchestra in its best light.

Mr. Rogers's music, calling for full orchestra, gave other members of the large group their chance. In the Schubert, the players made the most of the tuneful themes, traversing it with zest and fervor. C. S. B.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

### New England

**Massachusetts**

BOSTON — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

WORCESTER—Sunday, April 1, 4:00-4:15 p. m., Sunday, April 8, 5:00-5:15 p. m., WTAG, 580kc-517m.

**Maine**

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-424m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

**Rhode Island**

PROVIDENCE — First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJAR, 880kc-2[illegible]

### Eastern States

**District of Columbia**

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday; 5:45-6:00 p. m,, WOL, 1310kc-229m.

**Florida**

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m.-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

**Maryland**

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, April 7 and 21, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-246m.

**New Jersey**

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

**New York**

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

**North Carolina**

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

**Pennsylvania**

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

**South Carolina**

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

**Virginia**

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

### Canada

**Ontario**

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

## Farm Youth to Try Oratory

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMEDY, Ala. — Members of 63 chapters of the Future Farmers of America have entered a public speaking contest in Alabama that will give farm youth of the State an opportunity to show their oratorical ability and win prizes in addition to honors.

# Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BOSTON, Back Bay, overlooking Fenway—2 and 3-room suites; reasonable rent; Christian Scientists preferred. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $22 TO $30 Suites of 1 to 7 rooms; some furnished. Call at 45 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

TEANECK, N. J.—Furnished upper floor, 6 rooms, sun room; April 15-Oct. 1; adults; references exchanged; convenient buses, trains. MRS. A. GASTON, 418 Queen Anne Road, Teaneck 6-1535-M

TO SUBLET—Furnished apartment, summer months beginning May; rent reasonable. Suite 311, Commander Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

**APARTMENTS — FURNISHED**

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—For rent, furnished five rooms, bath; near Forest Park; adults. 8527 87th Street.

**ATTORNEYS**

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
*General Civil Practice*
Collections and Trials. Probate, Real Estate and Corporation Law
28 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

TO LET—6-room bungalow, all modern conveniences; large sun porch, glassed and screened; ideal for children; boating, bathing, lake, pines; garage, garden; furnished. C-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**CORSETIERES**

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
339 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

**DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY**

GOLD Jewelry, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Bought at Highest Prices. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased U.S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

**DISTRIBUTORS WANTED**

DISTRIBUTOR WANTED

To market oil-burning floor furnace developed by California manufacturer for a leading oil company. Under NRA code, oil companies cannot market appliances, so our client seeks large distributor to handle this furnace. Tests by engineers and oil company executives show it to be the most efficient heating appliance of its type. Buy outright, sell at profit. References exchanged. All correspondence confidential, and distributor selected must stand rigid investigation. HUGHES-MORTON, Advertising Counsellors, 1220 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N Y C Worth. 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Established 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. G. R. 2-3724

**FURNITURE REPAIRING**

CABINET maker, antique repairing; special hand-made quartered wood holders. ALEX T. KOOMANOFF, 726 Amsterdam Ave., N.Y.C Ac. 2-2213.

**GARAGES**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Royalton Garage—Cars stored with or without service; Sconey nas. 1386 Atlantic Avenue. Lafayette 3-0700.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

CLEAN, small apartment, once a week. Flushing, N. Y. X-19. Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Intelligent, athletic young woman, with cultural background to care for 2 children 8 and 10 years; horseback riding essential; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box W-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOMAN under 35, fond of children, good cook, moderate wages, good home. Univ. 3312, Cambridge, Mass.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

**HOUSES TO LET**

BAYSIDE, L. I.—Short commuting distance New York City; well-furnished, modern, clean, detached house; 2 baths; garage optional; quiet neighborhood; reasonable to good family. Write Box A-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

FOR RENT—WINTHROP HIGHLANDS, MASS. A new, completely furnished English type 6-room cottage, with gardens, sun porches, etc., oil heat. Ocean 1571-J evenings.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage, all wrok guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
14 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St.—Old gold, diamonds, silver, cash paid; appraisers of diamonds, jewel estates; high-grade watch and jewelry repairing.

Old Gold, Diamonds, etc.

Cash paid for Old Gold, silver, diamonds, etc. Estates appraised and purchased. Correspondence and inquiries invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

TURN OLD GOLD INTO CASH
We will give you cash for your Old Gold and silver, watches, rings, bracelets, cuff links, pins, buttons, emblems, crowns, bridgework, fillings, spectacles, etc. Competent and honest service rendered on all mail orders; money sent by return mail. Precious Metal Appraiser. L. B. COLLINS, 141 Water St., Binghamton, New York.

WILLIAM BOND & SON (EST. 1793)
Buy Old Gold and Silver at Highest Prices
Only entrance at 9 Park St., Boston LAF. 3370

**PAYING GUESTS**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Private guest house, sunny, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates. 11 S. Baltimore Ave. MRS. JAMES G. BEEMER.

Private Home in Berkshire Hills
GLORYVIEW
Sports available; also opportunity for rest. Address MRS. HARRIETT L. MITCHELL, Salisbury, Ct.

## General Classified

**BOOK MARKERS**

TEXT BOOKS—PROSE WORKS—BIBLES
Thumb Notched with a Marker that's a Different
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO.
7744 Dale Avenue St. Louis, Mo.

**DISTRIBUTORS WANTED**

SHUR-LINE automatic fire protection with a proven record on 10,000 fires offers opportunities for salesmen with present distributors, profit at time of sale; also a few territories are still open for distributors who must carry a stock of equipment for their sales force. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORP., Staten Island, New York.

**HOUSES TO LET**

PALMYRA, VA.—7-room cottage, garage, vegetable and flower garden; no mosquitoes; cool nights; woodland; 17 miles from Charlottesville; $20 month. FRANCES A. GRIGGS, Public Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

**MANUSCRIPT SERVICE**

MANUSCRIPTS honestly, completely criticised, markets suggested; prompt service; fee $1; enclose stamped envelope. Write Box J-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**REAL ESTATE**

MAINE—FOR SALE
HOME, modern, 7 rooms, lawn, trees, flowers; near city, 3-minute walk to ocean bathing; unexcelled community for children; also one of few obtainable, undeveloped shore properties, 200 acres, some islands, beautiful, wild, rugged; easy of access. W. B. HALL, 45 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

$45,000—Brick stores, large corner, Hermosa Beach, Calif.; was $125,000; rented; take ½ in trade. HANEMAN REALTY CO., Hermosa Beach, Calif.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you; show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, raincoats, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience—no investment needed; wonderful sample outfit furnished; 15 day credit consignment plan; write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, New York.

**PRINTING**

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Algonquin 4-6147.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre St., Olenna Towers — Comfortably furnished, sunny room, private bath; other rooms with running water; home cooking; porches; private garage; moderate prices. Tel. Longwood 9085.

MONMOUTH, MAINE — Summer guests or those desiring permanent boarding home, modernly equipped house; beautiful country location, on lake; screened porches, gardens, excellent food; reasonable rates. Write E. Y. H., 227 College St., Lewiston, Me.

OPPORTUNITY for business woman to make fourth member of household with 3 business women and housekeeper; residence on hilltop, surrounded by trees and spacious gardens; 30 minutes from Park Street, Boston; room and board $15 weekly. B-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROXBURY, 45 Elm Hill Avenue—Large, sunny room with board in a quiet home; terms reasonable. Gar. 3712.

**ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED**

YOUNG business man would like home with small family in Wellesley, Dedham or vicinity, preferably Christian Scientists. D-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, at the sign of The White Swan, near The Mother Church, you will find desirable rooms with all the charm and refinement of new old Boston; tray breakfasts. 55 Hemenway St.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, S-3-1-Nice, airy rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent; transients, A. M. Newport.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022, MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

CAMBRIDGE—Restricted neighborhood; large, nicely furnished room; reasonable; light housekeeping permitted. Univ. 2646.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Suite of 2 rooms connected by French doors in single-family residence with garage, kitchen privileges; best location; 12 minutes' bus service to Sullivan Sq. Tel. Mys. 2294-W.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th—Comfortable room, refined home, light housekeeping privileges; business people, near transits. HUND, University 4-8851.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Large outside room, southern exposure, suitable for 2; private shower, lavatory, $9 weekly. Trafalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 310 West 95th (Near Riverside Drive)—Well furnished, sunny, clean, quiet, elevator, telephone. Riverside 9-2632, Apt. 64.

NEW YORK CITY, 141 East 76th Street—Sunny, kitchen privileges; $5.00 and $6.00. HILSON, Butterfield 8-6045.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

AUDITOR, Bookkeeper.—Diversified experience, handling full set books - statements; age 30; married. CHARLES E. NELSON, 975 52nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOTEL STEWARD, employed, good buyer, controller, available May 1st, city or country; references. Address CHARLES, Beechwood Hotel, Summit, New Jersey.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

A WOMAN of culture and refinement who wishes to go abroad would lessen expenses by chaperoning or escorting someone who needs companionship on the voyage; sailing possibly in late April. Box B-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Position desired as hostess, companion to lady, or radio advertising. MRS. NICHOLSON, 3526 Edmondson Ave.

COMPANION position desired by refined, helpful, cheery person; excellent references. Porter 1645 or B-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable, refined; elderly couple; gentleman's home; references; experience home nursing; reg. 8971. M. D. B., 219 Aspinwall Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

SECRETARY-stenographer, experienced, accustomed to responsibility; free to travel. Write Box W-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly exp. printing, advertising, sales details and other lines; 2 yrs. college education; good refs. C-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO maintain our home would help others with housework by hour. MRS. ELSIE BLASHFIELD, 26 Warwick St., East Orange, N. J.

**SOLOISTS**

WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSON
Baritone, formerly soloist large California Christian Science church, available for solo work, private engagements and tutoring. 5 Maple Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Phone Gladstone 1829.

**TAILORING**

EXPERT Ladies' Tailor and Furrier, George L. Curtis, affiliated with Cantor Bros., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 2724.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

RUTH STREETER
*Teacher of Voice*
Singing—Radio—Public Speaking
STEINERT HALL STUDIO, BOSTON
Auditions by appointment—KEN. 6847

**TRANSPORTATION**

A. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

**TYPEWRITERS**

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han 3121.

## NEW JERSEY

**ATLANTIC CITY**

The Swagger Suit
*Is Suitable for Young and Old*

Women are going to swagger through the Spring in suits that combine all the qualities of fashion leaders.

Tweeds and Homespuns, with full-length or three-quarter swagger coats.

From $16.95
THIRD FLOOR
M. E. Blatt Co.
*Atlantic City's Great Department Store*

KAUFMAN & WEINER
*The Square Deal Store*
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

**COLLINGSWOOD**

CHARLES & SON
*Beauty Shoppes*
We satisfy the most discriminating.
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4084
190 W. Clinton Ave 636 Haddon Ave.

**EAST ORANGE**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
160 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Orange 3-0470
9-11 A. M. Daily

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED, RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers.
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST.

ORIENTAL — GULIAN, INC. — BROADLOOM
—RUGS—
Cleaning and Repairing
263 Central Ave., Building
Corner So. Munn Avenue
Or 3-6653

The CORSET and LINGERIE SHOP
CENTEMERI GLOVES
Navy Blue, Gray, Beige, Brown, $2.00-$2.95
Hilda M. Burger—Minnie Cooper
10 LINCOLN STREET OR. 3-4040

## NEW JERSEY

**EAST ORANGE** (Continued)

Easter Time is Greeting Time
Post's
*Remember your friends with a lovely card*
370 MAIN ST. 560 CENTRAL AVE.

Mercedes House
for BEAUTY WORK
*Authorized Notox Tinter*
Expert Permanent Waving and Facial Work.
Brick Church Plaza at Halsted Street
Orange 3-1464

Queen Quality SHOE SHOP
Combining Style with Comfort. For the Woman Who Cares. All Sizes and Widths.
$6 and $6.50
565 MAIN ST., near HARRISON ST.

Myrtle
MISSES' - WOMEN'S DRESSES
300 Main St., Cor. Munn Ave. Or. 3-2749
The Right Shade of Hosiery for your Easter Costume at
Little Town Shop, INC.
24 NO. HARRISON ST. OR. 3-4010

DIETRICH & THATCHER
*First Class MEAT MARKET*
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.
We carry the Monarch Brand canned goods.
108 MAIN STREET Or. 3-4412

*Do your Easter Shopping at*
BERNARD'S
*Women's and Children's Wear*
530 MAIN STREET

Christy Chri Sarris
CORSETS made to your measure
*Individually fitted.*
ACCESSORIES
11 No. Harrison Street Or. 4-4857

H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Simonizing
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

**ELIZABETH**

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—
AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue El. 2-1432

**ENGLEWOOD**

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet and Oldsmobile
59 ENGLE STREET Tel. ENG 3-3737

New and Used Cars
The Dunwoody Co.
*Ask for*
B. R. HALLINGER
TELS. ENG. 3-3737-38-39

HOBART TOMPKINS JACK SWITZER
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
PHONE 3-4884-5
39 PARK PLACE ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

**HACKENSACK**

HACKENSACK TIRE EXCHANGE
Auto Accessories

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD
*fatigue proof tires*
MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0796

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET IT AT
Feist
*We Satisfy in All Dainty Work*
247 MAIN STREET HACK. 3-1409

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 3-1401

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
*Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion*
286 MAIN STREET Hack 2-6416

Bert's MEN'S SHOP
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
271 MAIN STREET HACK. 3-2417

ANN GLEIM
*GIFTS*
Choice Selection of Greeting Cards
288 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-8636

Library Delicatessen
Ben. Goldberg, Prop.
*Opp. Johnson Library*
279 Main St, Hack. 3-1468, 3-1469

## NEW JERSEY

**HACKENSACK** (Continued)

Aylwards Food Shop
Nuts and Candy
284 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-1932

**HOBOKEN**

GRULICH & SONS
*FLORAL ARTISTS*
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
616 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opp. U. S. Theatre Phone Hob. 3-0510

PHONE HOBOKEN 1129
Making Over and Recovering Hair Mattresses and Box Springs a Specialty.
EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High-Grade Bedding and Upholstering of the Better Kind
1000 BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
*Slip Covers to Order*

**IRVINGTON**

CHARLES BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
1007 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Irvington, N. J. Tel. Essex 2-9132

**JERSEY CITY**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

S. W. KAGAN COMPANY
Sponsors Truthful Merchandising of Highest Quality Meats and Fish at All Kagan Markets

| JERSEY CITY | | HOBOKEN | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 720 Bergen Avenue | " " | 1000 Washington Street | " " |
| 897 " " | " " | NORTH BERGEN | |
| 588 West Side Avenue | " " | 5545 Boulevard | " " |
| 733 " " | " " | UNION CITY | |
| 263 Jackson Avenue | " " | 491 Fifth Street | " " |
| 332 " " | " " | 185 Summit Avenue | " " |
| 387 Ocean Avenue | " " | WEEHAWKEN | |
| 640 " " | " " | 500 Park Avenue | " " |
| 235 Old Bergen Road | " " | 766 " " | " " |
| 150 Monticello Avenue | " " | WOODCLIFF | |
| 179 Newark Avenue | " " | 981 Broadway | " " |
| 151 Sterling Avenue | " " | GUTTENBERG | |
| 50 Carlton Avenue | " " | 27 Park Avenue | " " |

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

GATE'S Millinery
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE
*Let Gates make your Easter Hat a personal triumph.*
Styles for Mother and Daughter
*Moderately priced. All head sizes.*

CLEANERS CARTLEY D-D DONNELLY DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

Paradise Barber Shop
2251 BOULEVARD Near Boyd Avenue
*Specialty of Ladies' Hair Bobbing*
All Styles, 50 cents
*Children's Hair Cut*

The Grace Shoppe
686 Bergen Avenue, near Duncan Avenue
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery Lingerie Novelties
Freda Malz, *Prop.*
Tel. Delaware 3-1940

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
*Also Koppers Seaboard Coke*
370-396 Mercer Street Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
*GRADUATE CORSETIERES*
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

**MONTCLAIR**

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
170 PARK STREET

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
*GUILD OPTICIANS*
PERSONAL SERVICE
36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
49 CHURCH STREET

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
*CORSETS—BRASSIERES*
*LINGERIE—HOSIERY*
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694
A brighter Easter with new Curtains and Linens. A complete line of Corsets, Lingerie and Hosiery at reasonable prices.

MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair

LANDSCAPE DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION
JOSEPH DEWEY PATTEN
*Landscape Architect*
CEDAR GROVE, N. J. Verona 8-7191

NATIONAL MARKETS
*Quality Meats—Poultry—Fish*
*Vegetables and Groceries*
331 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0735
233 HOLLYWOOD AVE., HILLSIDE, N. J.

ELISE POWELL
MARINELLO GRADUTE
Latest Hair Styling. All branches of Beauty culture. Nine years in Montclair. Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service
20 Church St. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Newest Styles in Luncheon Sets for Spring, $2.95 to $45
418 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Massman Building

## NEW JERSEY

**MONTCLAIR** (Continued)

Freytag and Anderson FLORISTS INC
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

The Montclair Food Co.
Incorporated
4 1-lb. cans best grade Salmon $1.00
5 jars Shrimps $1.00
5 ½-lb. cans large Portuguese Boneless and Skinless Sardines $1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-0220—0221

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
*A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years*
Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

HENKE'S, Inc.
*Jewellers*
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

BEST BROTHERS
Selected Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Fresh Dressed Poultry, Homemade Mayonnaise and Sausage (in season). Deliveries also in Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange, West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Summit and Chatham.
Millburn 6-0567 207 Sagamore Rd., Wyoming

McBURNEY and OAKLEY
Personal Shopping Service
YOUR SHOPPING MADE EASIER
*We know merchandise, styles and economical ways to buy.*
NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES
*For information and appointments call*
Montclair 2-0080

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

**NEWARK**

M. KRAEMER & SON
BUTCHERS
4 ESSEX MARKET
*Highest Grade Meats and Poultry Delivered to Your Door*
Call Mitchell 2-5580-81

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
*Flowers by telegraph to all cities*

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
1025 BROAD STREET 2ND FLOOR

LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
Write for appointment to
A. J. SNIDER
714 Lyons Ave., Irvington, N. J.

**ORANGE**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
*Shoes for Women*
*Sold exclusively in Orange by*
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St. Orange, N. J.

"THERE'S NONE BETTER"
Mangieri Bros
ALL CREAM ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily with Henry Becker & Son, Inc., Grade A extra heavy cream
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES
320 CENTRAL AVE. OR 3-9649

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
*All lines of Beauty Culture*
Exclusive but not expensive
By trained experts.
OR 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
28 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store*
*When shopping for eatables it will pay you to visit*
The Puritan Beef Co.
32 NORTH 9TH STREET
*The best for less, always!*

### BETHLEHEM
THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR, STROMBERG-CARLSON AND PHILCO RADIOS
at GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET

### ERIE
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Women's and Misses' Tweed and Plain Wool Suits, $16.95

**MONARCH**
*Food Products*
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 WEST 7TH STREET Phone 23-637

### HARRISBURG
VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

George N. Barnes
SECOND AT STATE STREET
PHONE 8790
*Everything for Mother and Daughter*
at
The Ladies' Bazaar
11 NORTH FOURTH STREET

A SALE *at the*
NEW YORK DRESS SHOP
208 MARKET STREET
You will find the little Silk Dresses that cost so little and mean so much in your wardrobe. Prints and Plain Shades, $5.95. Sizes 12 to 20—38 to 52.

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
*Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners*
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System
Mixed Salted Nuts ..... 89c Lb.
Salted Peanuts ..... 30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates ..... 60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa

LE CHAPEAU INC.
51 W. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore
Millinery—New Spring Models
Silk Slips $1.95—Guaranteed Seams
Panties and Dance Sets $1.95

### MAIN LINE—Narberth
MRS. NORMAN JEFFERIES FLOWER SHOP
233 Haverford Avenue, Narberth
Flowers for All Occasions
Full variety of Easter Plants
PHONE NARBERTH 2861

### PHILADELPHIA—
GRACE & MERIT
1120 CHESTNUT ST.
*New Store Brimful of New Millinery*

### PHILADELPHIA
**Germantown**
Phone TENNESSEE 2000
*Open Evenings*
BEAUX-ARTS
*"Where Work Is Art"*
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

### PITTSBURGH
Law Suits for Lawyers—Briefly
A suit that when you get down to cases—wins decisions. Its our "bench-made sack suit." You can be the judge.
MILLER
Merchant Tailor
329 Union Trust Building

ANNUITIES—INSURANCE
Carl B. Hathaway
KOPPERS BLDG. ATLANTIC 0400

### PITTSBURGH—Dormont
Maytag Washer - regular $129.50
Model NOW $79.50
for limited time. Terms if desired.
GEO. S. HARDS CO.
1430 Potomac Ave., Dormont, Pa. Lehigh 1060
*Authorized Dealer:* Hoover Sweeper, Stromberg-Carlson Radio, Kelvinator, and Frigidaire.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING
The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St.

**Pomeroy's**
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

**FLOWERS**
Giles, the Florist
123 South Fifth Street
OLD CARPETS are valuable
Have Wool Chenille Rugs Made
Agents Wanted
Mention the Monitor
Also "Rug Shampooing"
Reading Rug Co.
1940-50 Perkiomen Ave. Phone 27453

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Avenue

DISTINCTIVE SERVICE
"THE ONLY"
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
PRESSING, REPAIRING, ALTERING
308 North Fifth Street Phone 48393

NRA
*For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the*
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
*(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)*

B. & J. SAYLOR
The Market for Good Things to Eat
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
FOURTH and PENN STREETS

KARMELKORN SHOP
our own delicious
Home-Made Candy and Salted Nuts
Our Own Easter Eggs
plain or decorated
F. R. Bauman 7 N. 6th St.

**Foot-Craft Shoes**
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
607 Penn Street
New home opposite Pomeroy's

### SCRANTON
Hot Cross Buns
Welsh cookies, Scotch scones, home-made bread, pastries and fancy cakes for all occasions.
THE BAKERY
1921 North Main Providence Sq.

**PITTSBURGH** *Proof* **Products**
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
*Artistic Table Decorations*
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

### SEWICKLEY
Buick Pontiac
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Essolene
*Guarantees Smoother Performance*
Broad St Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

MUELLER'S MACARONI
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
*"The market for good things to eat"*

**Village Beautician**
Eugene Permanent Wave
Sta-Rite Hair Pins Used
406 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 1085

Sewickley Valley Shoe Hospital
*F-I-R-S-T C-L-A-S-S*
Repairing Cleaning Dyeing Polishing
F. L. MACALUSO, Proprietor
412 BEAVER STREET

### UPPER DARBY
GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
NRA
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
*Shoes called for and delivered.*
BLVD. 2525 *"Smiling Service"*
STEWART
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban *Collection and Delivery*

SHERRY'S
MARKET at 69TH STREET
*A Restaurant that caters to family trade.*
Complete Luncheons 35c
Full Course Dinners 50 and 65c
*Banquet room for private affairs.*

### UPPER DARBY
**Drexel Hill**
HERMAN TILLIES
NRA
SELECT MEATS
BUTTER EGGS
Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

### WILKINSBURG
BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

Earl E. Cronenworth
*Dry Cleaning—Dyeing*
713 PENN AVENUE WILKINSBURG
PHONE CH. 1270
*We Call For and Deliver*

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

# Local Classified
## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BIRMINGHAM — Good board residence for gentlemen; gas fires in bedroom, telephone, electric light. HILTON, 3 Fentham Rd., Erdington.

BRIGHTON The Belvedere Bedford Sq. Overlooking sea central gas fires in bedrooms from 2½ gns. 10/6 day convenient garage HOVE 2360

BRIGHTON—Greylands for happy, homely holidays: bath; children taken; 1 minute sea, Hove Lawns. 16 Norfolk Sq. MRS. BURBRIDGE.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Mesdames Hill and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place" Tel. Sun 387

### FLATS TO LET

CROYDON—Self-contained, unfurnished flat; 1 large sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen; £65 p. a.; near Christian Science church. A. H. KNIGHT, 5c Lansdowne Road.

### GARDENING

W. MOORHEN (landscape gardener, nurseryman and seedsman)—Garden maintenance and every description of horticultural work; bulbs, seeds, plants and all garden requisites. SOUTH VIEW NURSERIES, Letchworth.

### HOME SHARING

HOVE, Sussex—Lady would like another to share well-appointed home. Box M-2489, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

OXFORD—Attractive, compact, modern house; best residential district; 3 bed, bath, 2 sitting rooms, usual offices; small but charming garden; numerous fittings may be taken over at valuation, including home cinematograph; £1,400. Freehold. HUDSON, 39 Cornmarket, Oxford.

ROEHAMPTON, near Common—Attractive, modern, labour-saving house for sale, or let furnished or unfurnished; 2 reception, 7 bed, 2 bathrooms; central heating; garage, small garden, full-sized tennis court. Box M-2119, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SURREY—For sale, 6-roomed, semi-detached villa; freehold; vacant possession. Apply 18, Sutton Grove, Sutton, Surrey.

### HOUSES TO LET

COODEN, SUSSEX—To let, furnished, charming, modern house, near sea and golf links; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms; garden, garage; available now. Sugden the Spinney.

ELMER SANDS, near BOGNOR REGIS—Well-furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, hot and cold all bedrooms, sleep 8, electric light, bathroom, indoor sanitation, telephone, garage, secluded garden; 1 minute sea; April 21st to August 4th 3 to 7 guineas weekly; October to Easter 1 guinea. NELSON, 1 Banbury Road, Oxford.

HAMPTON WICK—Self contained, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, oak beams; garden to Thames; 2 minutes station; 10 miles London; £104 inclusive; garage optional, £13 Apply WALNUT TREE HOUSE.

### LAND FOR SALE

SURREY—Attractive, freehold site, orchard, 80 ft. by 144; near Claygate, Surrey; £320 or nearest offer. Apply 37 Broughton Ave., Finchley, N. 3.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Building,
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH, "Beltana," 7 Southern Rd.—Cheerful guest house, bracing spot, close sea; light, airy rooms, liberal table; resident proprietors; from 2 guineas weekly; tariff.

GLOS.—Lady, having a large house, desires paying guests, permanent or otherwise; electric light, good table, home comforts. Box M-2610, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MIDDLETON, Sussex — Guests received; pretty modern cottage; half-acre garden; 2 minutes from sea. SCHNEIDER, Rickstones.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; peaceful; hot and cold water bedrooms; home produce; from 3 guineas weekly. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

ATTRACTIVE old Sussex farm house, modern conveniences, good table, 2½ gns. weekly inclusive. MRS. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Sussex.

HASLEMERE, SURREY—Ladies offer restful home in beautiful country to one or two paying guests. RANSOME, "Rushmere," Shottermill.

HOVE (Brighton)—COMFORTABLE HOME; constant hot water; 3 minutes sea, tennis, band, good bathing. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove 3812.

NEW ROMNEY, KENT—Comfortable, warmed, modern guest house; sun gallery looking over sea, country surroundings, golf; from 2 gns. HOGAN, Heroncourt. Phone Littlestone 153.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study change; garden, car, individual attention. Preston 3321

WORTHING, Guest House, "Larks Spur," High Salvington—Lovely position, downs; quiet; separate tables; electric light; tennis, golf; garage.

### POST VACANT

HOUSEKEEPER required, fully experienced, able to cater for about 60 persons; give full particulars, age, experience and salary expected, etc.: Christian Scientist preferred. Manager, SAMUEL HALL LTD., Draper, 10 High Street, Cardiff.

HAMPSHIRE—A good housekeeper required, age 35-40 years, for first-class guest house—officers and wives; helpful, thorough; 10 in staff; sound references required; hotel experience necessary; salary £70-£72. Apply by letter MISS ST. JOHN, Knellwood, Farnborough.

### POST WANTED

BARMOUTH, N. Wales—Lady alone, would let her flat or part; large sitting and small bed sitting, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette; apartments or board residence; all windows lovely views sea, mountains, estuary; shops 1 minute. MRS. QUICK, 5 Abermau Terrace.

BIRMINGHAM—Thoroughly experienced lady showroom hand seeks position. L. F. SEELEY, 23 Watford Rd., Kings Norton.

BIRMINGHAM—2 unfurnished rooms to let, suit 1 or 2 ladies; convenient city; moderate rent. 9 Kingswood Road, Moseley.

DENTISTRY—Advertiser offers competent skilled services in high standard prosthetic work. Box M-2620, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.2.

PAIGNTON—FURNISHED ROOMS in private house, part attendance if desired; 5 minutes buses, shops; fine sea view. FUCHSIAS, LOWER PENNS ROAD.

PART-TIME POST desired, housekeeper or secretarial work with practitioner. Box M-2631, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### ROOMS TO LET

CHELTENHAM—Furnished suites with service; comfortable rooms; good beds and cooking. Apply MRS. HELEN F. STROUD, 27 Lansdown Place.

HOVE, SUSSEX—1, 2 comfortable rooms; quiet, refined home; gas fires; 1 minute sea; gardens; tennis; convenient buses. 6a Westbourne Villas, Phone Hove, 2033.

LONDON, 73 Cambridge Terrace, W. 2—Attractive divan rooms, constant hot water, breakfast and service; single 25/- to 42/-, double 2½ to 3 guineas. Phone Pad. 6090.

### SALESMEN WANTED

SOME have genius for selling—will they write BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool 9? Dairy and farm equipment, easily sold goods; commission, or salary and smaller commission; send testimonials; districts already covered, Cheshire, Liverpool and South Lancashire, North Wales, Shropshire.

### TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS—Ideal to live in, mild, sheltered, sunny, with charm of 1066 and outlook of 1966. Write Room B-12, Information Bureau, for booklet.

PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, ETC.
128 HIGH ST., SEVENOAKS PHONE 36

PICTURESQUE four roomed bungalow in perfect condition with bathroom and garden; lovely surroundings, ideal for quiet study; bus two minutes, station 1¼ miles; Waterloo, London Bridge, Victoria 23 miles; sale price £625. Box M-2615, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2.

### TYPEWRITERS

FOR TYPEWRITERS, ribbons and carbons, etc., try The Victoria Typewriting Service, 9 Boult St., Reading, Berks. Any make supplied.

### WANTED

YOUNG LAD, 4 years' apprenticeship in mercantile marine needs 2 months at sea in preparation for examination; will any shipping company or captain give him this opportunity? WOOD, Norsey Road, Billericay, Essex.

## Beginning Friday April 6

**the advertisements from the southern part of England, and from Wales, which have been appearing Wednesdays, will be published on Friday.**

## England

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE

#### CAMBRIDGE
Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
*Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, etc.*

COAD'S
SUNSHINE CASEMENTS
1/0¾d., 1/6¾d., 1/11¾d., and 2/11¾d. per yard
*DO NOT FADE*
When requesting patterns please mention shade desired.
COAD'S of Cambridge
7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 BURLEIGH STREET

24 Hour
Dry Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing Service
FORUM CLEANERS & DYERS, Ltd.
90 Guildhall Street Telephone 114

P. H. ALLIN & SONS
PLUMBERS and HEATING ENGINEERS
*Agents for* SUNSTAR BOILER COOKERS
46 Sidney Street Phone 666

### DEVONSHIRE

#### PLYMOUTH
WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
*GET IT AT*
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

#### TORQUAY
Edward Henry Sermon
*High Class Gem Work*
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
*Emblem Jewellery*
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

W. HILL
MEADFOOT DAIRY
Park Street Phone 2386

COALS direct from the pit head
Phone 2589
CAVES
Coal Merchants
(Opp. Torre Sta.)
TORQUAY

BANFIELD & SONS
*FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS*
Castle Circus Phone 3511

WAYCOTTS'
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land and Estate Agents
Phone 4333 Fleet Street
*(Also Tram Terminus, Paignton)*

FOR FURNITURE of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay Phone 2306

GOODBODY'S CAFE
FLEET STREET
*Luncheons Afternoon Teas*
PHONE 2306

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
*Drapers and Costumiers*
Arrangements for the season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses, and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices. Inspection cordially invited.

BURRIDGE & SONS
FRUITERERS, FLORISTS AND GREENGROCERS
Phone 3734 8 Victoria Parade
*For Reliable Grocery*
SLADE & SONS
Abbey Stores, Torquay
*Ask for Jacob's Biscuits*

N.E. WIDDOWSON
ESTATE AGENT. AUCTIONEER
Country Properties. Town Houses.
FLEET STREET PHONE 4241

C. L. COLES
WATERLOO DAIRY
47 ELLACOMBE ROAD Phone 2165
*Try Our Pasteurized Milk in Glass*

**Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:**
BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5172
KANSAS CITY
605 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-3448
LONDON
1 and 3, Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1384
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Opéra 42-71
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 50A Tel. A2. Flora 0178
FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11 Tel. 23 406
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.443
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

### DORSET

#### POOLE AND DISTRICT
Hewett & Hewett
From GIEVE, Bond Street, W.
*Tailor for Ladies and Gentlemen*
*Burberry Agents*
Station Approach, Parkstone Tel. 829

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

#### BRISTOL
Furniture : Carpets : Fabrics

Of the quality you want at the price you can afford to pay.
The Store for Value
Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
*The Furnishers of the West*
Queen's Road 'Phone 23371-2 Bristol

FOR ECONOMY PRICES
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
*for your*
New Spring Outfits
W. MORGAN (Bristol) Ltd.
11-13 Gloucester Road, Bishopston

THE Cantilever Shoe
The Massingham Shoe Stores
Tel. 33148
63 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON
40 REGENT STREET
94 WHITELADIES ROAD, REDLAND

"THE BONNET BOX"
198a Cheltenham Road
For up-to-date and latest styles in
MILLINERY
*Practical Milliners. Hats Remodelled.*

Brooks of Bristol
*DYERS and DRY CLEANERS*

#### CHELTENHAM
THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
*LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS*
SERVICE ATTENTION QUALITY
Tel 2146

Finest Wiltshire Bacon
AND COOKED MEATS
AT COMPETITIVE PRICES
GOODMAN & COMPANY
TEL. 2980 415 THE STRAND
*Families Waited On Daily*

### HAMPSHIRE

#### BOURNEMOUTH
BOBBY'S
"THE STORE IN THE SQUARE"
is highly recommended as a splendid shopping centre. *40 Departments*, including HAIRDRESSING for Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is interesting to note that the Restaurant remains open until 10:30 p. m.

Harvey Nichols & Co
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
92-100 Commercial Road
BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA GLASS IRONMONGERY ETC

BealeSons
Late OKEYS
58 DEPARTMENTS FOR
*FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING*
Commercial Rd (Ph. 6000) Avenue Rd

ALFRED CAVE Ltd.
*High-Class*
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
JACOB'S and PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
DIADEM FLOUR
CHIVERS and CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PRODUCTS
Post Office, Moordown. Tel.: Winton 213
Delivery to All Districts Daily

JUDD
97a POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
5 HARDY ROAD, PARKSTONE

COAL ANTHRACITE COKE
Tel.: Bournemouth 939, Parkstone 366

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS and LINGERIE
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

AISH & CO.
TELVERTON ROAD BOURNEMOUTH
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for LIGHTING, HEATING & POWER
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 167

### HAMPSHIRE

#### BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)
MEADERS LTD
WATCHMAKERS GOLD & SILVERSMITHS
QUALIFIED GEMMOLOGISTS
6457 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOSCOMBE
AND AT 19 SOUTHBOURNE GROVE, SOUTHBOURNE
TELEPHONE 1879 BOSCOMBE

#### PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA
Permanent Waving
Our Specialty
Court Hairdressers
Maison Marcel's
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Albert Rd Junction, Southsea Phone 2486
Also at 69 OSBORNE ROAD Phone 7026

*Furnish with Confidence*
John Dyers
KINGS ROAD SOUTHSEA
60 Dept. Store. Cafe & Man's Shop

morants.
SOUTHSEA
"Stronger Still" for Fabrics
Palmerston Road, Southsea

Mc DONALD WOODS
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR SPECIALISTS
59, 61, PALMERSTON ROAD
Phone 3016 SOUTHSEA

F. JAMES
*WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER*
WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS
*of every description*
2a Albert Road, SOUTHSEA
Phone 4867

### HEREFORDSHIRE

#### HEREFORD
COATS, SUITS AND FROCKS
Doris Golesworthy
Knitwear and Underwear
55 BROAD STREET PHONE 2804

### KENT

#### BROMLEY
"I got what I wanted at"—
Medhurst's
of BROMLEY
F. MEDHURST LTD
BROMLEY, KENT, ENGLAND.
The House for fashions and furnishings.

BOYS' CLOTHING
ALFRED PARSONS
38 and 39 High Street (Ravensbourne 0302)

Braemar
RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd
*Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions*
7 RAVENSPELL PARADE
HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

For
DIAMOND and GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
*DISTINCTIVE JEWELLERS*
We Specialise in REPAIRS
21 High St., Bromley Ph. Ravensbourne 2768

SHALLARD & FENDI
*Valeting—Dyers and Cleaners*
Telephone Ravensbourne 3934
4 East Street (Opposite G P O.)
BROMLEY

#### CANTERBURY
ELISE
(Late of MARSHALL & SNELGROVE London)
*specialises in*
MEDIUM and LARGE SIZES
FROCKS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE SPORTS WEAR
6 ST. GEORGE'S PLACE

*DYERS and CLEANERS*
BEASLEYS
22-24 Stour Street Telephone 233
Branch Offices
47 St. Georges Place, 41a St. Peters St.

#### ORPINGTON
DRESSMAKING
Moderate Charges
MADAME PAULINE
St. Piran Telephone
Station Hill Orpington 1223

#### SEVENOAKS
Telephone Sevenoaks 830
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
*Quality—Value—Service*

The CHOCOLATE BOX
47 High St. and 24a London Rd.
A. E. FOX
*HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONER*
Fox's Mints, Freshly Made Chocolates.

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
*Only the Best Dairy Produce*
*Agent for NEVILLE'S BREAD*

A. V. CRAZE
98 HIGH STREET Phone 358
Florist, Fruiterer & Greengrocer
*All Floral Designs*

LOTUS DELTA
OUTRAMS BEEHIVE BOOTSTORE
Lotus, Delta and Bective Toe Brand Footwear
80 HIGH STREET

### KENT

#### TONBRIDGE
FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
*Specialist in Distinctive Ready to Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies Outfitting*
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

#### TUNBRIDGE WELLS
MOTOR ENGINEERS
*and* COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars Look Ups
Open Day and Night

Rock Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR RD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1872 Phone 1085

Walter C. Raiswell
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers
And also Carr's Biscuits and Carson's Chocolates. 21 and 22 Mt. Pleasant. Phone 662

LINDSAY HERMITAGE Ltd.
53 HIGH STREET
TUNBRIDGE WELLS Phone 220
for
*PIANOS, RADIOS and GRAMOPHONES*

May We Be
*Your Stationers*
*Your Booksellers*
GOULDEN & CURRY
59-61 HIGH STREET

Tunbridge Wells Advertiser
A leading local paper covering a wide area in West Kent and East Sussex. A recognised medium for domestic advertisements. 1d. a word, minimum 1/-. Fridays 2d.
GENERAL PRINTING

J. RAWSON & SON Ltd.
*Automobile Engineers*
Authorised Sales and Service Depot for Austin, Morris, Vauxhall Talbot and Essex Cars
Phone 1460-1

A. Sawyer
33 VALE ROAD, *Opposite G. P. O.*
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
New potatoes, Salads, Spring Vegetables arriving daily: families waited upon.
Phone 477

#### WHITSTABLE
WINDYRIDGE LTD
*Gowns, Millinery, Ladies' Tailor*
Agent for Henry Heath Hats
10 OXFORD ST. 'Phone 34

### LEICESTERSHIRE

#### LEICESTER
THE BELGRAVE LAUNDRY CO., Ltd.
Telephone 61186
DEPOTS:
115a Humberstone Rd. Tel. 59913
86 Narborough Rd. Tel. 60864
9 King St. Tel. 5758
1 Waterloo St. Tel. 60311
158 Cavendish Rd. Tel. Aylestone 299
134a Evington Rd. Tel. 24215
37 The Rushes, Loughborough
LAUNDERERS, DYERS, CLEANERS

### MIDDLESEX

#### HARROW
CLARKE'S
OF NORTH HARROW
Have a large selection of furnishing fabrics, also the latest designs in wool materials and artificial silks from the British Industries Fair. Send for patterns. 19, BROADWALK

### NORFOLK

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# Daily Features

## A Word a Day

### Insouciant

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Example:** "The three *insouciant* pigs of Mr. Walt Disney were awarded the certificate for the best film cartoon" (Monitor news item, March 26, 1934).

**Test:** Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

| | |
|---|---|
| clever | animated |
| carefree | capering |
| mirth-provoking | little |

**Pronunciation:** The authority accepted by this newspaper assumes that the word has become sufficiently Anglicized to warrant a preference for plain *in-soo'-sih-ant* (each *i* short, *oo* as in *food*, *a* as in *account*).

**Derivation:** We took "insouciant" from the French, without change in spelling or sense. The French use insouciant to describe that which is indifferent, unconcerned, happy-go-lucky, carefree. The word is a combination of *in*, negative prefix, and *soucier*, "to care" (cf. Latin *sollicitare*, "to disturb, agitate").

Visions of the dallying and sweetly insouciant days of vacation beckon to the busy worker in the spring.

### Notes and Queries

**Parent** (Mrs. L. R. D.)—The *a* is circumflex as in *care*, *share*, *dare*, compare; not long as in *pay*, two-dot as in *part*, nor short as in *pat*.

**"Boiling oil"** (many inquiries)—The following is taken from the Word a Day of Dec. 6, 1932:

> The reference is not to any form of torture mentioned in the Bible, although apocryphal writings contain accounts of martyrs being thrust into boiling oil. On page 979 of the "Popular and Critical Bible Cyclopædia" we find the following:
>
> "Tertullian relates that in the reign of Domitian, John was forcibly conveyed to Rome, where he was thrown into a cask of oil; that he was miraculously released, and then brought to Patmos."

## In Lighter Vein

**Such a Pal!**

Jake came to his friend Moe and asked him to sign a note.

"Moe," he said, "I've been to the bank to borrow some money, and they said that they would give me all I need provided you would sign this note. Isn't that fine of them?"

"Jake," cried Moe reproachfully, "aren't you ashamed of yourself? Why do you go to a bank when you need money? You and I have been friends for years; why didn't you come to me? Now, listen; you go back to the bank and tell them to sign the note and then I'll lend you the money!"—*B'nai B'rith Magazine.*

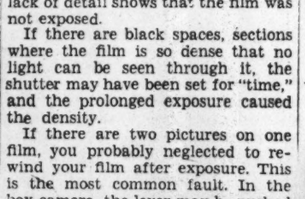
**Ah, Hah!**

"Why, Betty," said a mother to her four-year-old daughter, "you should be ashamed to come to the table with such dirty hands. You never saw my hands like that."

"No, I haven't," admitted Betty; "but I suppose my grandma has."

**Bright Pupil**

"Name the constituents of quartz."
"Pints."—*Sydney Bulletin.*




*(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)*

"Newspaper work is the most human of jobs," declared Charles Hanson Towne, former editor of Harper's Bazaar, in 1932. Towne edits the "March of Events" page for Heart's New York American.

"Unless an editor believes what he writes, nobody else believes it. He might as well have written it on water," declared Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas in an address delivered at the seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 19, 1929. "By some subtle psychology, the reader knows whether an editor is sincere or not."

"The University School of Cleveland requires of its students a knowledge of world affairs as told in newspapers," Headmaster Harry A. Peters told members of the Cleveland Advertising Club in an address delivered Feb. 28, 1934.

### Helpfulness

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Muncie, Ind.

BETWEEN two little girls, both of whom were excellent students, a tense rivalry seemed to exist. The teacher had made every effort to encourage coöperation in order to overcome this tendency toward harmful competition, but it had seemed difficult to help the children attain the right attitude.

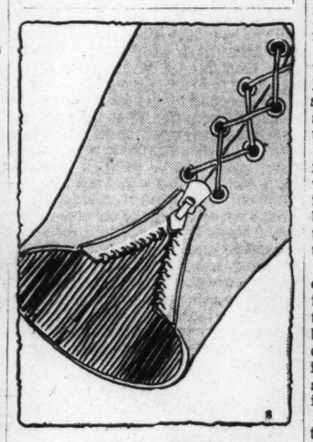
One day shortly after a general discussion by the entire class, which was directed toward the raising of the children's standards of behavior toward one another, one of these girls was called to the front of the room to read a story to the rest of the group.

The story was a good one, and the girl was an excellent reader, but the entire effect of the story was being spoiled because the child's hair kept falling over her eyes.

After the girl had struggled for a few minutes trying to hold the book, read the story, and keep the hair from her eyes, the teacher noticed the former rival take a bobbing pin from her own hair and quietly walk to the front of the room. She placed the pin securely in her friend's hair; and then, just as quietly, went back to her seat. The reader finished the story in her usual excellent style.

As far as the teacher was able to observe, there was never again any show of rivalry between the two girls.

## With the Inventors



### Zipper Cuff

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

J. H. AMEND and J. Lewis of Des Moines, Iowa, have taken out U. S. Patent No. 1949773 on another use for the ever-present zipper. This time it does zipping duty on a cuff protector for office workers. In these days of time-saving and super-efficiency, this might be a good trick for the ordinary washable cuffs on ladies' dresses.

## Your Camera

### Beginner's Problems

*By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer*

IF YOUR film was blank, the mechanism of your shutter may have failed to work, or you may have neglected to wind the film in the camera to the position for exposure. Sometimes in shading the lens with the hand, you may have covered the lens. Any blank space with entire lack of detail shows that the film was not exposed.

If there are black spaces, sections where the film is so dense that no light can be seen through it, the shutter may have been set for "time," and the prolonged exposure caused the density.

If there are two pictures on one film, you probably neglected to rewind your film after exposure. This is the most common fault. In the box camera, the lever may be pushed up or down. Two pushes would make two pictures on one film.

If you attempt to make a time exposure without a tripod, a blurred image will result. Either a stand, tripod, or some steady surface, must be used for every time exposure. The camera may have been moved during exposure. Hold the camera tight and steady against the body in making a snapshot.

If the image on the film is very thin and difficult to see, it is either underexposed or underdeveloped. If too dense, it may be overexposed or overdeveloped or both.

If there are black, irregular streaks, you probably failed to wind the film tight after removing from the camera. If the streaks are regular and sharply cut there will probably be found a leak in the bellows of the camera. In a box camera the back may fit loosely, probably caused by poor catches. Bend them back securely.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*THE best way for a man to get out of a lowly position is to be conspicuously effective in it.*—ANON.

## Today's Typ-O-Graph

"Drawn" on the typewriter by Miss Rosalind Lillibridge, Los Angeles, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JAPANESE GIRL

## VOCATIONS

*(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)*

### Photographs of Rural School Children

A FORMER teacher who owns a light automobile and a good camera has been going to rural schools and taking pictures of children who do not have the advantages of modern photographic studios. He goes to the principal and gets permission to tell the children about the size, cost, etc., of his pictures. The children take the message home, and next day they bring orders for their photographs. Since he furnishes good pictures at reasonable rates he has no trouble in getting business. Eleanor R. J.

### Gas Stove Adjuster

A MAN appears regularly at my house to adjust the gas burners on my gas range, or to clean the range if I want it done. I have found his work saves me money in the end, for when my burners are in good order they consume less gas. And what woman is there who enjoys cleaning a greasy gas stove? This man will paint the iron, or enamel the whole stove to suit one's kitchen color scheme, if desired. Mrs. Lysle D. L.

## FACTS about the BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Mary Magdalene

IT IS inferred from the name "Mary Magdalene" that Mary came from a town near Tiberias, named Magdala and mentioned in connection with the feeding of the four thousand (Matt. 15:39). In Luke 8:2, 3, we read that she and certain other women "ministered unto" the Wayshower "of their substance"; and we are told that he had cast seven devils out of her (Mark 16:9).

The Bible nowhere expressly identifies Mary Magdalene with the "woman . . . which was a sinner" (Luke 7:37), though Dr. F. W. Farrar notes that "there is nothing to disprove the fact" ("Commentary on Luke," p. 161), adding that "the identification is first confidently accepted by Gregory the Great (died 604 A. D.)" and has become "the current Christian belief" (ibid., pp. 155, 161).

Other references to Mary Magdalene in the Gospels speak of her as being present at the hour of crucifixion (Matt. 26:56) and bringing spices to the sepulcher (Mark 16:1); and we are told that she was the earliest witness of the Resurrection (Mark 16:9.)

## Sampling the Birthday Cake

Arkansas City, Kan., Gives us Another Member for the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Today, the Honors Going to Mrs. Mary B. Norton. Friends Submitting Pictures for This Feature Are Reminded That Glossy Prints Are Particularly Desirable, and That All Details Should Be Written on the Back of Each.

## Mr. Scroggins

### The First Hole

*Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore*

THE air seemed to be singing, so lively and cheerful it was with the bright new spring sun shining; and it was not to be wondered at that Mr. Scroggins (Roger P.) hummed happily as he swung his small cane and looked about on the world. He skipped—just a small skip. But, remembering that the first obligation of a Scroggins of Boston Common is to appear dignified he quickly recalled the skip and studied to make it seem just an ordinary step, in case anyone might have been looking.

He stopped and looked intently at the boards on which he was walking. They were the winter boards. Every year the Public Garden walks are covered with them. There are no boards on the Common. This is just one of many things by which the Garden differs from the Common. Another is that the Common has no swan boats. But then the Garden has no frog pond. Scroggins tapped the boards with his cane.

"They'll soon take them up," he said to himself. The thought gave him satisfaction. He poked his cane into the mud by the side of the boards. The mud is the reason for the boards. "And soon this won't be mud," said the venerable squirrel, again with satisfaction in his look and in his voice. He walked along until the boards branched, one route leading to Arlington Street, the other on past the flowering crab-apple tree and sc to Boylston Street.

At the branching of the way, Scroggins stood. It really made very little difference which path he followed. When he started out from home, his purpose was just a walk. He really wasn't going anywhere. As he stood in thought, his eyes noted carefully the things to be seen along the path to Arlington Street. There was a wire-bordered flower bed covered with spruce boughs, which was interesting. His feet started on that path. But then he caught sight of something he hadn't noticed before along the other walk, and he whirled away from the Arlington Street way and very nearly hurried, to view at closer range what had decided him in favor of the path to Boylston Street. It was a square hole. Scroggins reached the edge of the hole and stared into it with a sparkling eye and a smiling face.

"Ah-h-h-h!" he said. He peered more closely into the hole. "Ah-h-h-h!" he said again. The hole was empty. But out of it came the fresh smell of earth in spring.

"Ah-h-h-h!" said Scroggins as he drank in this pleasant perfume.

With a whir and a stir of importance, Florrie, the prominent pigeon, taxied to a full stop. Scroggins greeted her with grace and a twirl of the cane.

"A hole!" he said.

Florrie stared with her stare eye and tossed off winks with the wink eye.

"It's been a long time since a hole was dug around here," said Scroggins.

Florrie nodded.

"The reason why it has been a long time since holes were dug," said Scroggins, "is that there—" he hesitated and then hurrumphed, "is that there—"

"Has been too much frost in the ground," prompted Florrie.

"Precisely," said Scroggins, beaming. "But now they're digging holes again," he said. "And I wish to take off my hat to the first hole," with which a deep Scroggins bow, with a sweeping of the high hat, was thrown to the open ground.

Florrie winked busily.

"I think, Florrie," said Scroggins, "that a tree may be going into that hole." Florrie nodded. "And the only regret I have," said Scroggins with a flourish of cane and hat in a skillful but complicated motion, "is that I didn't see this first hole dug."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Examines the First Hole

## Betty Bee

### Easy Street

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

DURING the busy season, when nectar-bearing blossoms are plentiful and the weather is fair and warm, you will find a goodly number of Betty's sisters taking their siesta. There is one thing that will bring them all out, wide awake and excited: Let one bee enter the hive with pilfered sweets and all the inmates are instantly interested.

How do they recognize stolen sweets from those gathered from the flowers? We can only venture a guess. When a bee brings in a legitimate load, one gathered from the flowers, she has absorbed pure nectar. This she transforms to honey either through juices in her honey stomach, or by passing the nectar, as it is regurgitated, over glands that add another ingredient.

When a bee comes in with a load of stolen sweets it usually is honey that has been taken from some other hive. It may happen that the door of the extractor house has been left open, or that honey has been spilled near one of the hives. In any of these cases the load that the bee brings in is finished honey, not nectar. A sense of smell, more acute than you or I will ever know, is probably the answer.

It is the swift response of the bees to spilled or unguarded honey that makes it doubly imperative that temptation be not placed in their way. It is not the value of the loot—it probably has no value, but once the bees acquire honey without effort they lose interest in honest endeavor.

Betty Bee and her sisters follow instincts, not moral codes. The wise bee-keeper guards against any careless acts that may divert them from their natural habits.

## Brevities

**Washington Labor:** According to a doctor, singing warms the blood. We have heard some that has made ours positively boil.

**Dallas Morning News:** The gold standard is back, but at half mast.

**Notre Dame Juggler:** College student's code—"We do our Pa."

## The Editor's Puzzle

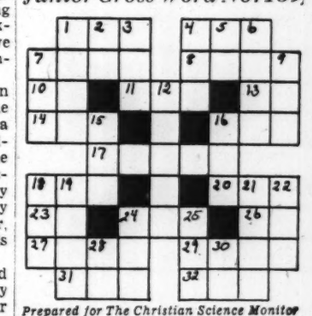
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

283

The negro man was fined $5 by Judge Jones after he pled guilty to fishing without a lisenst in the district court

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

## Junior Cross-Word No. 139



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—The light.
4—Humor.
7—Solitary.
8—Over again.
10—Erbium (abbr.).
11—Plaything.
13—Mt. St. Elias is in northwestern part of this continent (abbr.).
14—Daughters of the American Revolution (abbr.).
16—Queer.
17—Silly.
18—Brisk dance movement.
20—To grate.
23—Either.
24—Attention.
26—Musical note.
27—Hollowed part of a spoon.
29—A former czar of Russia.
31—Nothing.
32—Kind of tree.

**Down**

1—Girl's name.
2—Article.
3—Still.
4—Manner.
5—Within.
6—Watch.
7—Conducted.
9—Little mass or bundle.
12—One of a tribe of Siouan Indians in Nebraska.
15—Equip.
16—Over (poetic).
18—Piece of work.
19—Common metal.
21—The Wasatch Range is in this state.
22—Place where coal is kept.
24—Addition to a house.
25—Narrow inlet.
28—Islands in Atlantic Ocean between Fla. and S. America (abbr.).
30—Versus (abbr.).

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Web Mallard*

By THE HAGERS

WEB MALLARD HAS A HAPPY WAY OF ALWAYS ANSWERING, "O.K!"
"HOW'S BUSINESS, AND THE FARM TODAY?" SOMEONE WILL ASK. HE QUACKS, "O.K!"
"O, WEB! I NEED YOUR HELP," I'LL SAY. AND WEB IS SURE TO CALL "O.K!"
A WEALTH OF MEANING WEB CONVEYS TO EVERYTHING THAT HE "O.KAYS!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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## Editorials

### Keep the Securities Act Secure

A SEEMINGLY well-authenticated rumor is afloat that the Securities Act will shortly be modified in response to current complaints. If this is the case, the criticism offered by the American Bar Association will undoubtedly obtain a respectful hearing in Washington. It is to be hoped, however, that neither this critique nor any other will persuade Congress to deviate one iota from the main principle involved, namely, that in future the seller of securities must beware! The amendments proposed by the committee of the Bar Association regarded as a whole would soften these provisions in such a way as thoroughly to emasculate the statute.

The act has been described as "lawyer-proof." It casts its net so wide that it includes not only the seller of securities but also everybody else connected with the selling. They are jointly and severally liable to any investor to take back, as Mr. Bernard Flexner has put it, a damaged security at not more than its original offering price. It would clarify the extent of the liability and make responsibility individual, not joint. Perhaps this is a needed emendation. But, as for excluding from the scope of the act some of the parties in the security-selling business, as the bar association also proposes, this would plainly create a loophole which the lawyers might so widen as perhaps to enable the responsible party in a misrepresentation to escape.

Then it is suggested that liability be modified by requiring that the plaintiff must show reliance on the registration statement or prospectus. In order to appreciate the significance of this amendment, the question may be asked how many investors in the boom decade ever saw either a registration statement or a prospectus before handing over their money. Very few. In the main they were solicited by high-pressure salesmen. It was this innocent trust in other people that filled so many portfolios with sour securities.

There is certainly a great need for more responsibility on the part of the investors. But there must always be a reliance for investment advice upon agents and other intermediaries. And for that reason they cannot be freed from responsibility.

The Bar Association criticism will be vitiated in the minds of many people by its gratuitous statement that the Securities Act is a "definite brake on recovery." Lawyers must do better than this. It is a cardinal tenet of their profession that no statement is admissible unless backed by evidence. Can it be proved that the act is a "definite brake on recovery"? Certainly not because so few securities are being offered for sale. The capital market was moribund before the act was passed. It did not even revive for the purpose of getting under the wire while the act was in course of discussion, as did business in connection with the NIRA.

If the law acts as a hindrance to the flow of capital, as the committee suggests, why is it that there have been so few flotations of exempt securities? Railroad and municipal securities are exempt from registration under the act. There have been no issues of railroad securities offered to the public since the operation of the act, and only a few municipal issues even by municipalities of the very highest credit rating.

The fact seems to be that the security selling business is suffering from a blight which can be explained only in part by the Securities Act. It will revive when confidence revives. And investors are not likely to be disturbed by knowledge that those who are seeking their money for use in industry are strictly accountable for their representations. Rather the contrary. It is not only safeguards against intentional fraud that they require, but protection from misleading omissions and similar enticements—to cover, for instance, such negligence as Lee Higginson's failure to require, or to disclose that they had not required, a proper audit of Kreuger & Toll. In this respect the Securities Act does, indeed, "ride roughshod over legal principles which have been established in our law," as the Bar Association says. But this is precisely what is done in Britain. It was responsible for landing Lord Kylsant in jail, not because of fraud, but because he had not provided complete information to prospective investors. The disclosures before Senate committees eloquently revealed the need for the same system in the United States.

### Noise on the Way Out

WHEN a city street car—spic, span and streamlined—slips along its shiny tracks lickety-clip, stops easily and quickly and then starts up effortlessly, with almost no noise—that's news! It's good news to every city dweller throughout a land of car-catching city dwellers who have been brought up on an aural diet of put-puts, screeching brakes, traffic whistles and wailing sirens.

Too long the American public accepted noise as the price of progress. Only in recent years have gentlemen set strange boxes on sidewalks, watched dials, and jotted down figures in notebooks.

With their little boxes they have proved that surplusage of sound and motion does not indicate effective speed and progress. Some of the ingenuity that has gone into production alone now is being directed toward silent efficiency. "Silent" street cars are one result.

Aside from the purely æsthetic appeal of quietude, there are very definite commercial angles to consider. At present thousands of apartments conveniently close to the centers of cities stand idle because people prefer to live in quieter neighborhoods. There are also men who spend three times the street car fare to drive to work in their own motorcars because of the difference in comfort between the 1934 automobile and the 1905 model street car.

If the noise-hunters succeed, few persons will be heard to say, "I wouldn't care to live there. It's too close to the car line."

### Pension Politics

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S veto of the independent offices supply bill should be sustained by the Senate. Certainly in so far as it applies to veterans' compensation it is sustained by the country. For despite the amazing and pusillanimous vote of the House to override the President's veto the American people wish to preserve the new pension system that Mr. Roosevelt has sought to establish. It is based on two fundamentals which he laid down at the American Legion convention last October:

> 1. Generous provision should be made for men really disabled in line of duty and for their dependents.
> 2. Military service, as an obligation of citizenship, warrants no special privileges because of disabilities unconnected with that service, and care of such veterans should be primarily by local relief agencies, as it is for other citizens.

Here is a standard by which to measure veterans' legislation. The United States has been notably generous; but unfortunately often generous to the wrong people. Thus while it is spending for the relief of World War veterans an average of $1200 each year for every casualty—compared with France's $50 and England's $60—it ordinarily gives only $360 a year to the widows of men actually killed in battle.

Why is America less than generous to many who deserve the most, and overly generous to many who deserve nothing? It is because the matter has been made one of politics rather than of merit. There are only about 35,000 votes among widows of men killed in France. But there were about 4,000,000 men in American uniforms during the World War and potentially every one of them is available as a pensioner—and grateful voter. To say nothing of their wives, or future wives!

Happily, many veterans spurn political pensioning and seek only to get help for those who really deserve it. Recently the American Veterans' Association proposed to double the payments to *bona fide* war widows. But the American Legion asked a grant for all widows, regardless of why the soldier might die or when he might marry. This is the sort of perpetual-motion pensioning under which the United States is today paying seven "widows" of the War of 1812. This was a bit too strong—either for Congress or for the better element in the Legion—and was eliminated from the measure now at issue. But another provision of that bill illustrates equally well the political approach.

This is the legislative mandate to restore 29,000 cases of presumptive disability removed from the rolls last year by review boards. Here was an attempt to take the matter out of politics, out of the realm where grants can be traded for votes, and leave it to judicial examination of individual circumstances. Under the Economy Act cases of disability which seemed to be abuses of the privilege of attributing to war service disabilities developed before 1925, could be sent before special boards of review in each state. Seventy-one per cent of the members of these boards were veterans and ninety-four per cent of their rejections of "presumption" were unanimous.

Yet now the attempt is made to throw out this kind of effort to judge individual cases on their merits. No plea is made for any special cases where injustice might have been done due to the destruction of records, but the whole group of claims, many of which were utterly without foundation, would now be approved by political action. No wonder President Roosevelt has taken his stand! He has taken it on ground where Americans as a whole stand with him.

### Striding Across the Skies

ASTRONOMY is to have a new pair of seven-league boots. A fire was kindled on February 15 beneath a great caldron of borosilicate glass at Corning, N. Y. For more than a month the contents bubbled, the temperature steadily rising until 2800 degrees Fahrenheit was reached on March 26. The molten mass, poured into a mold 201 inches in diameter, is today cooling into a disk which will become the world's largest telescope mirror. A distinguished audience witnessed the molding which is to give such power to the study of the skies.

The astronomer already travels so far into space that his strides must be measured in light years. Keeping in mind that the speed of light is 186,000 miles a second, a single light year, or astronomical yardstick, is about 6,300,000,000,000 miles. Thus we speak of the sun as 93,000,000 miles away, but if we express it as a fraction of a single light year it seems closer. Striding to Pluto, 3,800,000,000 miles farther, our last stepping-stone of solid ground disappears. Beyond Pluto we see only space and the light of stars, but never the stars themselves. These suns of other solar systems are mere points of light even with the most powerful telescopes. The nearest is 20,000,000,000,000 miles away. This is less than four light years distant. With the largest telescope now available astronomers can move more than 100,000,000 light years into space. To express this in miles, just multiply by 6,300,000,000,000.

The new 200-inch disk in one giant step doubles the diameter of the Mt. Wilson telescope, and with these new seven-league boots, who knows how much farther astronomers will take us? Shakespeare would say, it is an event "to conjure with." The problems of physics and chemistry they dream of solving will fill many books, but until the 200-inch disk emerges from the annealing oven ten months hence, in one piece and free from strain, all are keeping their dreams to themselves and repeating the statement of El Karakat, famous twelfth century Arabian astronomer, "How minute are our instruments in comparison with the celestial universe!"

### Servants of the Pee-pul

SOME politicians who advertised themselves before election as "servants of the public" are now astonished, nay indignant, to find that the "beloved peepul" actually took them at their word.

In two instances—That involving the deposition of Mr. Howard B. Gill, former superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, and that involving Governor Ely's police unification bill, now pending in the Legislature—public spirited citizens took a direct interest in the Government's actions. But when they attempted to reach their representatives on these issues they were variously excoriated as "meddlers," "officious theorizers," "notoriety seekers," "outsiders," and "those social workers."

Thus the Lilliputian out of office becomes a Brobdingnagian in office, the humble servant becomes a feudal baron, the "beloved peepul" become unwelcome strangers at the gate. Particularly does the average politician seem to object to social workers and those derisively called "parsons" and "experts."

There are some politicians who immediately grow uneasy when approached and place themselves on the defensive against experts and social workers. In the thorough knowledge of the former and the idealism of the latter they seem to recognize an inherent challenge to their own views and practices. But toward the political realists, the ones who are willing "to play along with the boys" and not expect very much altruism, they expand genially.

While this attitude does not characterize all politicians, it is prevalent enough to induce an observer to speculate on whether the average representative is at all responsive to the best elements in the body politic. Has political representation become a career for a few professionals, a career in which mediocrity is given a ready audience but in which the finest ideals are dubbed "impractical" and so kept at bay?

### The Casual Day

A report from Chicago says the Board of Education's budget is to provide for four auditors who will visit schools and see that teachers do not take a few minutes off their working time now and then. There are two ways to encourage unpaid school teachers to give conscientious attention to their work. One is to pay auditors to see that they do. The other is to pay the teachers.

> What will Comrades Tugwellski and Moleyvitch say to charges that they and their colleagues are mixed up in a sort of American "palace revolution"? Possibly that the charges are the result of a brain storm over the brain trust. One reason that charges about Communism in the United States make such a rattle is that most of them are so loose. But there's one value in such a revolution as Americans now face—it may prove to be the mirth of a nation.

A complaint that colleges, which teach everything from philosophy to the best way of milking cows, give no instruction in the subject of humor, has been made by a former Superintendent of Schools in Chicago. But do not most jokes qualify for notice in the departments of Archæology?

#### The Lexicographer and Lulu

*(A Trifling Triolet)*

His professed profound devotion
Was unequal to the stress,
Of her quaint accentual notion;
His professed profound devotion
Labored under marked emotion.
When she mispronounced "address"
His professed profound devotion
Was unequal to the stress.

J. N. H.

C. C. sends us word—or words, and what words—of a good story going the rounds about the new Canadian political party, cumberously called the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. At a meeting a speaker was asked to explain the purposes of the organization. His reply was that it aimed "to prevent the disequilibria of economic phenomena." And in return the speaker asked his questioner to express *his* view of the C. C. F. The answer was: "The C. C. F. is a heterogeneous conglomerate imbroglio of idiosyncratic anomalies."

> Out West, male customers now keep beauty parlors busy giving them permanent waves, according to a beauty trade magazine editor: "Even Kansas cowpunchers wend their way to the beauty shops and salons every spring and fall, just before the round-ups." Sing a lament for the great open spaces where men *were* men and any cow-puncher who stopped in at the beauticians on the way would be headin' for his last round-up.

RIME FOR REASON

*in spelling and pronunciation*

When I am sitting at my toil-worn desk,
I often muse on words like picturesque.
Why do I get such stares and nudges too,
When I pronounce with vim the final "que"?

G. A. C.

"About two hundred members of the Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York marched to City Hall from strike headquarters yesterday to present demands for recognition of the union and for the right of 'peaceful picketing' at garages of the major fleets. During the march half a dozen taxicabs were intercepted, their windows and doors broken and their drivers beaten."—*Associated Press report.*

* * *

Another thing on which we can't see eye to eye with taxi drivers is their idea of the shortest distance between two points.

## Annals of Enoch Bear

THE advent into our family of Enoch Rothcoe Thithle Bear marked an epoch, for he came at a time when we had been having difficulty in understanding the needs of a small boy whose language did not always meet our comprehension.

We never knew where he got any of his names save Enoch, which naturally belonged to him because of the meek and mild expression of his fuzzy white nose. We had chosen him in a London shop at Christmas time for the wee fellow not much his senior in size. For a number of weeks preceding his purchase, we had been illustrating points in behavior by telling stories about three little bears named Enoch, Maybe, and Touch-Me-Not, all very moral little bears indeed, who lived with their mother in a deep wood—who always did EXACTLY as they were told, who were always a GREAT help to their mother, and who always WIPED their mouths with their napkins very NEATLY after eating honey.

No one wanting a bear could have passed him by. He sat among monkeys brown and silky, rabbits pink and velvety, zebras and giraffes and green plush cats. So quietly he sat that he may have been there for a very long time unnoticed. It was the meekness of his spirit that touched us and made us pounce upon him with delight as the perfect illustration of what a good little bear should be.

* * *

Then his travels began. The baby had gone to spend the holidays on an Essex hillside, but through some misunderstanding, Enoch was sent first to a town in Sussex, thence to Westchester and arrived in Essex all flurried with haste and eagerness the day before Christmas.

But, subsequent to Christmas morning, Enoch, in his brand new beige woolliness, was set in a dark little alcove at the foot of the long, winding stair. His owner flatly refused to have anything to do with him. Then abruptly, at the end of two weeks, Enoch was extracted. His beigeness was somewhat soiled now, but his probation was over; he came out, his squeak was investigated, his eyes loosened from their glue and he became a FAMILY BEAR IN GOOD STANDING. From then on, the baby never went to sleep without Enoch hugged close in his arms and taking up so much of the bed that a blanket, extra wide, had to be supplied.

"Don't take Enoch away from me after I'm asleep," the baby admonished us after waking the third morning to find his bear removed. "He likes his eyes under the covers because the dark is all sticky."

* * *

This began the epoch of understanding between the large and small members of the family. We found Enoch with his wise little snout smeared with treacle and understood that treacle was for the moment first in the baby's affections. We discovered Enoch sitting on a mound of dirt beside a late winter rose which bloomed courageously in the garden. He had been out all night and his wool was kinky with dew, but the baby explained patiently to our adult incomprehension that Enoch liked to smell the flowers. By this we knew that his owner had made floral acquaintances. We knew when the baby first became aware of the beauties of the night sky because he set Enoch in the window at dark and adjured him to see how pretty were the stars. But best of all we knew when the morality of the three little bears had begun to "take" due to a conversation at which we shamelessly eavesdropped.

"Now, Enoch," we heard a voice remarking, "you'll be a much happier little bear if you'll just *eat* your egg without talking so much about it. . . ." But we did not wait to hear more. The picture of our mild-mannered little bear daubed with soft-boiled egg took us up the remaining stairs two at a bound to the nursery and there, sure enough, was Enoch with his nose stuck in the egg cup for all the world like the dormouse in Alice-in-Wonderland.

Presently we knew that the baby had begun to comprehend the value of being understood. One of us picked Enoch up. It was a natural gesture to make when one saw him. Everybody did it to him. This time his owner shook his head.

"I wouldn't," he said.

"Why not?" we questioned in surprise.

"He knows me, and I understand him," we were told, "but he doesn't know you so well. He might not like it."

Such logic was not to be gainsaid.

* * *

It came about that Enoch went everywhere. Often the conductors on the buses tried to collect his fare from an astonished and somewhat alarmed little boy who explained that bears did not carry money because they had no pockets.

It was in France, on the streets of Paris, that he suddenly disappeared from the arm of his owner. But before we had had occasion to retrace our steps, a gendarme rushed up, his mustachios waving wildly in his excitement, carrying Enoch gently tucked in his arm.

"There was that about Enoch," we all agreed as we went on, "no one ever grabbed him inconsequently by the ear or leg. One bore him gently upright." And Enoch remained nonchalant—even in the hands of the French police.

In Italy he drew crowds whenever he sat with us at an open air café. They would surround us and cluck sympathetically or just peer, smiling, over each other's shoulders at the sight of Our Bear occupying a chair. And the one Italian whom the baby never forgets is a waiter who brought Enoch a plate of his own and served him with great ceremony.

* * *

Then he migrated to America. We were four as the train pulled out of London; the three of us and Enoch Bear wearing a carmine sweater and small, black, ballet slippers. It seemed natural that the bear should presently wear the hat of a man who sat opposite and that another should donate a gay green scarf to be knotted about his neck. But his spirits were never inflated by all this, his meekness never left him. He never chattered for attention but just accepted with a grateful expression all the love bestowed upon him. (And this made excellent telling to his small companion on various occasions!)

On the ship he was guest of honor at the captain's table, sitting on his right hand in a paper cap, covered with confetti and confusion. This was by special permission of a small boy long since tucked in bed. Through all the jubilee, however, he sat with his still, small smile, a sort of equalizing friend to all, undemanding, somewhat deprecating, humble.

The whole band of us was preceded into our native land by Enoch with a sticker on his paw to show that he had been inspected and not found wanting. Indeed, he had kept our whole portion of the wharf in good humor during two difficult hours of baggage searching. He has been a FAMILY BEAR IN GOOD STANDING for more than a year now and through him we came more intimately into touch with the irresistible, fay-like budding of a child's thought. So we give him a grateful place in our family annals.

D. D.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

### The Virtue of Charity

ONE of the unfortunate by-products of a prolonged period of stress and strain is that men grow irritable and short tempered, that they lose their sense of humor and become bitter and intolerant. After all, there is no virtue greater than that Charity which "suffereth long and is kind."

Honest men may honestly differ about a thousand things. Not all trust magnates are robber barons, not all politicians are grafters, not all Socialists are revolutionists. A good deal of hysteria is evident in the public temper of our time. . . . The war passions have not yet wholly subsided. . . . The economic depression of the past four years is in reality due to the fact that the war bills sooner or later have to be paid. The emotional unrest, the fears, hatreds, jealousies, revolutions, political upheavals, are part of the same debt. . . .

Even the economic depression is largely a state of mind. Human needs are what they always were. Human effort is required to supply them. In one form or another, value received is still available as a basis of exchange. If we are big enough to be content with simpler living, to be patient while intricate problems are being solved, to admit that our neighbors, even across national frontiers, are presumably as honest as we are, we shall make progress toward stability and a sound social order. . . .

The supreme need of the world today is for mutual understanding and mutual confidence. The first step in that direction is the simple virtue of charity, the willingness to see the other man's point of view, to desire his welfare no less than our own. Add the other virtue of patience, and make sure of our own fundamental honesty of purpose, and civilization may yet be saved.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

### Our Timber Crops

HARRY HOPKINS, National Relief Administrator, says that southern farmers are going to get an even break in the administration of relief measures. He talks of small farms, small houses, a mule, a cow, a hog and chickens.

Hopkins's plan for rehabilitation of the individual farmer in the South is good, but his plan only provides for the existence of these farmers and not for an opportunity for them to become prosperous.

A plan which would utilize the natural products of the soil and at the same time create industry in the South must be laid out on a far different scale. There are 30,500,000,000 board feet of standing timber in Florida, 35,000,000,000 feet in Georgia, 44,000,000,000 feet in Alabama. While much of this timber is available for lumber, a great amount of it is slash pine available for the manufacture of white paper. White paper imports into this country for newspapers alone amount to $170,000,000 a year. Would it not be advisable for the Government to consider this great market in making plans for the rehabilitation of the South?

Development of the newsprint manufacture in the South would bring prosperity to every individual in the South whether he is engaged in agricultural or industrial work. . . . Systematic reforestation of the fast-growing slash pine would perpetuate the industry for all time. —*Jacksonville* (Fla.) *Journal.*

### What Is "Liberty"?

"REPEAL," which was to have made us soberer, has evidently not had that effect, if we may judge from the statement of E. Raymond Cato, chief of the California Highway Patrol, who says that the number of fatal accidents, due to drunken driving, has increased 40 per cent. It will be still worse unless it is realized that the new "liberty" does not include license to drive a motorcar, even when mildly tipsy. Gasoline and alcohol simply do not mix.

In this case, it is not enough merely to enforce, or even to obey, the law. What the law prohibits is driving while "intoxicated." Under this provision it would probably be impossible to sustain the conviction of a driver who was in a condition which would not be "intoxicated" if he were walking the sidewalk. Yet a man may be very dangerous, at the wheel of a high-powered machine careening down the highway, who would not be even a mild nuisance, much less "drunk," anywhere else. The only condition in which it is safe to drive a car is sober. And that is something very different from "not drunk."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

### Paid in Full

A CHECK for $50,012—every dollar of it contributed by workingmen out of hard earned wages—is sent by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union to liquidators of the American bank to complete payment in full of the union's double liability of $174,700 on its 1747 shares of stock of the defunct financial institution. . . .

While many other stockholders in closed banks evaded or tried to evade the double liability payment, these straight-thinking union glass workers conceded their moral responsibility and assessed themselves to discharge the last dollar of their obligation to the other depositors in the bank of which they were part owners.

Such square dealing and manifestation of fundamental integrity by everybody concerned in all the affairs of business would relieve the President and Congress of the necessity of trying to lift the nation out of the depression by legislation and mandate. Such practical application of the Golden Rule to human relationships generally would solve all our intricate economic problems—problems which never would have existed but for a too general desire to "get ahead" and to disregard the rights and interests of the other fellow in so doing.—*Toledo Blade.*

### Unifying the Air Services

IN A move toward unified aviation, President Roosevelt is working on a plan to unite the aerial work of the army, the Coast Guard and part of the Marine Corps, with the navy air service separate. This does not go far enough to meet the ultimate need, which is for a union of army and navy air forces under a centralized Department of National Defense. It suggests, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has given up his plan of putting the Coast Guard under the Navy Department, which was a dubious proposition in view of the Coast Guard's specialized training in life saving. . . .

The effort should be, not to bring nonmilitary branches under military control, but to work out a proper unification of national defense. The best part of Mr. Roosevelt's reported move is to bring Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell back to the head of military aviation. He resigned when court-martialed for telling the truth about the inadequacy of the army air service several years ago. —*St. Louis Star-Times.*

### Eliminate War Profits

IT IS only when the people of all the leading nations arouse themselves, and demand that their respective governments forbid private munitions plants to operate for profit that war may be ended. The nations should take over the sole rights of manufacture of arms equipment themselves for purely defensive purposes, which would thereby prevent offensive wars and also curtail domestic crime by preventing criminals from so easily procuring arms.

In any war of defense, the Government should immediately take over and use the whole of the resources of the country for the duration of the war, thereby eliminating war profit and also respecting human life and service as at least equal with money and property service.

Take the profits out of war and there will be no more war.—*Charles W. Dymott,* in *West Brighton* (N. Y.) *Advance.*

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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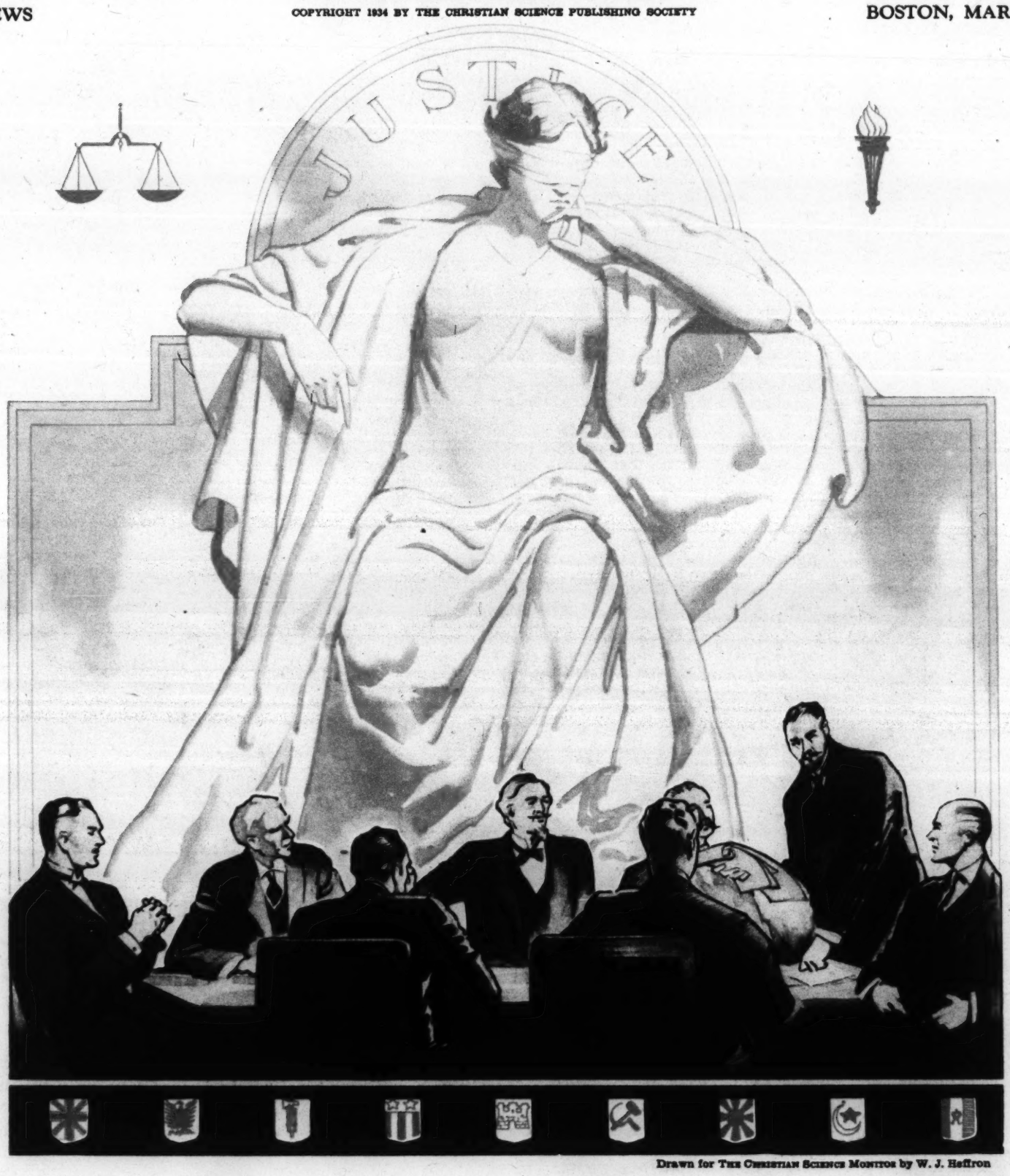



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by W. J. Heffron

# Treaty Revision—The Just Way

*By Gilbert Murray*

***President of the International Committee of Intellectual Cooperation***

A CURIOUS CHANGE IN PUBLIC FEELING has taken place in England with regard to the treaties which concluded the World War. In 1919, they were acclaimed with enthusiasm by a unanimous House of Commons, and those who publicly protested against certain parts of them like General Smuts, Mr. Maynard Keynes and, I may be forgiven for adding, the present writer, were extremely unpopular.

Now, it is all the other way. The Treaty of Versailles, together with its lesser sisters, is regarded as an iniquity which is responsible for half the troubles of Europe, and demand is made for revision, which is not the less passionate for being left entirely vague. It is implied that Germany only wants justice; that an unjust treaty was imposed upon her and her allies at Versailles; and that, if once that injustice is removed, Europe will be at peace again.

I fear that in all this there is an element of dangerous delusion. Nations being what they are, no nation's conception of its own "just claims" is likely to agree with those of its neighbors or of any disinterested tribunal.

It would be worse than futile to go on modifying the settlement of Europe in the hope that at last Germany would be satisfied. But, because we can never hope to satisfy nationalist demands in Germany or elsewhere, it does not follow that we should not try to make the settlement, even now, as just and as little oppressive as possible.

The whole idea of the "revision" of treaties by some disinterested body because they are "unjust" is new in international relations. It is one of those liberal or "Wilsonian" ideas which are now so bitterly denounced in Germany and Italy. A treaty is a contract, and international relations are based on the sanctity of treaties, as civilized society is based on the sanctity of private contracts. Private contracts can only be voided by the consent of both parties or by some special intervention of the law. If either party could simply break the contract when he found it oppressive, the result would be chaos.

Between nations, unfortunately, there was until lately no possible intervention of the law to revise a treaty; treaties held till they lapsed by consent, or were altered by war or the threat of war. The League Covenant, constituting the first part of the much-abused Treaty of Versailles, introduced for the first time the conception that treaties and "international conditions" should be subject to "reconsideration" on the advice of a properly constituted and disinterested tribunal.

This momentous proposal was made necessary by the underlying conception of the Covenant, that henceforth the civilized nations were to manage their affairs

© Sport & General

Signing of the Kellogg Pact in Paris in 1928 in the Famous Salon de l'Horloge (Clock Room) of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Quai d'Orsay.

without war. In a peaceful world there must be some provision for growth and change; in a peaceful world nations would be willing to accept the necessary changes without resentment.

* * *

This outline had still to be filled in. In the pre-League world, Force was sole arbiter of the disputes between nations. In the League world, it was to be Justice. Does not this imply that treaties ought henceforth to be considered or reconsidered, not merely on the ground of inapplicability or danger to the peace, but on the ground that they had been imposed by force, not accepted by mutual agreement?

As a matter of fact, most previous treaties made after wars had, as a matter of course, been imposed by force. But a new principle now began to come in. The Chinese, for example, claimed with much practical success the right to break or annul a number of inconvenient treaties on the ground that they were "unequal" and had been "imposed by force." The principle clearly carries one a long way.

Then, if treaties are to be "reconsidered," and perhaps revised, on these various grounds, before what authority or tribunal are they to be brought? One thinks of the International Court at The Hague. But that is a legal court, bound to give judgment on legal grounds. It can only interpret the treaty, or perhaps decide that on legal grounds it is invalid. (For example, a treaty might be contrary to the Covenant and therefore invalid under Article 20.) The Court cannot say: "This is a perfectly legal agreement but ought to be altered." It would be possible, of course, for nations to give special powers to the Court for this purpose, and some have done so, but the authors of the Covenant preferred to appeal to the general public opinion of the world.

By Article 19, the Assembly as a whole —that is, the whole body of some 55 nations—can advise that the change should be made. The procedure is not laid down, and the wording is extremely cautious: the Assembly can merely "advise the reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions which might endanger the peace of the world." Nothing is said about mere "justice." Let us take an imaginary case.

* * *

Suppose Germany brought before the Assembly a claim that the articles of the Treaty of Versailles establishing the Polish "corridor to the sea" were "inapplicable" because they caused constant friction, and that "international conditions" in that region endangered the peace.

The Assembly would appoint a committee, assisted by experts, to consider the matter. The committee in due course would make a report. Let us imagine that it reported (1) "that the territory in question is almost entirely Polish in population; (2) that to cut off Poland from the sea would be on many grounds undesirable; (3) that the present arrangement in detail caused much needless friction and was in certain ways oppressive to Germany, and therefore they made the following proposals, etc."

The Assembly would, almost certainly, by a very large majority accept the findings of its own committee. Both parties to the dispute would be displeased, and Poland, having to make the chief concessions, would very likely begin by rejecting the whole settlement; but under the pressure of world opinion the two parties would probably meet and argue and propose other ways out, and eventually accept by common agreement the Assembly's settlement, with or without modification.

Except for special cases where nations may be willing to give the International Court special compulsory powers to make a settlement *ex æquo et bono*, the above seems about as good a method as can now be devised for dealing with a most intractable problem.

* * *

But let us consider what the chief injustices of the peace treaties actually are.

It is important to realize that the Treaty of Versailles itself represents on the whole an attempt to make a "peace without revenge," based on Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points, in the midst of peoples, journalists and politicians who had suffered horribly and were determined to get revenge.

The worst injustices of 1919 were not in the Treaty at all. The decision that the Treaty should not be negotiated but dictated; the post-war blockade and the fantastic estimates of reparations were all outside the Treaty. The so-called "war-guilt clause," Article 231, does not after all go much beyond the obvious facts. The clause providing for the trial and punishment of "war criminals," not bad in itself though utterly stultified by being made applicable only to one side, has come to nothing.

Reparations, rapacious as they were, have been abandoned; the Rhineland, which was to be held by the allies for 15 years as a guarantee that Germany was fulfilling her obligations, was evacuated long before the time was up, although Germany, in my opinion, was not fulfilling them.

As for disarmament and the treatment of minorities, it is not a revision of the treaty that is needed there, but its proper fulfillment. It is indeed a scandal that for so many years the great powers have not made more effort to carry out this promise to disarm, or to see that the treaties for the protection of minorities were adequately observed.

* * *

It is claimed that the demilitarized zone inside the German frontier is an "inequality," when compared with the line of forts on the French side; true, but forts are not weapons of aggression.

Lastly, there is the "Corridor," of which we spoke above. It constitutes a complicated problem, which could be solved easily enough if there were good will on both sides, but cannot possibly be solved while there is not.

In sum, I should like to see use made of Article 19 for considering and, if possible, relieving any particular injustice or "hard case" brought about by the treaties of peace: but I fear that any general attempt to throw the treaties into the melting pot and let the various discontented nations see what they can get out of it would be an act of madness involving a certainty of war.

As to revision of frontiers, it must be remembered that, with races intermixed as they are in central and eastern Europe, no territorial division can ever correspond exactly to nationality or to the wishes of the populations concerned.

Judged by that standard, the present frontiers, with all their failings, are the best that Europe has ever known. Some readjustments by mutual consent might well be attempted; but the only real solution is a move toward those "United States of Europe" so long advocated by M. Briand, or at least toward a condition in which to live on the wrong side of a frontier does not make a German or a Pole any more miserable than it makes an American or a Canadian.

Ewing Galloway, from a Painting by Sir William Orpen

SIGNING THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AT PARIS IN 1919

Seated at the Table, Left to Right—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council; Col. Edward M. House; Henry White, Former Ambassador of the United States at Rome and Paris; Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State; President Woodrow Wilson; Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council and French Minister of War; David Lloyd George, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of Great Britain; Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal of Great Britain; Arthur James Balfour, Great Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Viscount Milner, Great Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies; George Nicoll Brown, British Minister Without Portfolio.

# Seeds of New Parties—Will They Sprout?

## *New Deal Stirs Up Traditional American Issues and Sends Elephant and Donkey Scurrying for Stronger Platforms While New Entrant to Field Impends*

By Joseph C. Harsch

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor Washington Bureau*

ONE AFTERNOON A LITTLE OVER A YEAR ago the intimate atmosphere of a little white house hidden among Georgia pines plus a cheery log fire induced Franklin D. Roosevelt into a confiding and speculative mood, not infrequent in the days before the daily affairs of the Government commanded every moment of his time.

A small circle of newspaper men edged closer for another glimpse into the future of the country as the President-elect was planning and conceiving it. He tilted his head back comfortably, thought a moment and then sketched for them a new political system for the United States, a system which discarded our two existing old parties with their almost meaningless differences, and set up instead two new parties, the one conservative and the other liberal, which would oppose each other for significant reasons and significant objectives.

* * *

The first step along the pathway to this revolution in the traditional American party system, the weaning of Progressive Republicans over to the Democratic Party, had already been partially accomplished in the campaign. The second step would be gradually to purge the Democratic Party of conservatives and conservative doctrines, eventually pushing them over into the Republican fold.

The result would be two new parties, the one dedicated permanently to advance along liberal social and economic lines—presumably toward paternalistic Socialism, though Mr. Roosevelt did not say it—and the other dedicated to preservation of the old order and its central theme of "rugged individualism." In brief, he foresaw the opposing doctrines which he and Mr. Hoover preached in the campaign as providing the respective foundations for the two great parties of the future.

The foreign student of political formations will ask at this point why Mr. Roosevelt left out of his picture the possibility of a third major party built on the political power of trade unionism. The answer is that in the United States, alone of all the great nations in the world, a labor party is outside the realm of practical possibility.

This is due superficially to the fact that the only important labor organization in the country, the American Federation of Labor, has for years deliberately abstained from direct political action, preferring to reap the spoils which come from holding a balance of power. Behind this is the capitalistic sentiment of organized labor which finds itself more in sympathy with the existing semiconservative parties than it ever could with a socialistic labor party. The Roosevelt experiment is as far to the Left as the American Federation of Labor would feel comfortable in going.

* * *

During the year and more since the President-elect outlined this "New Deal in Politics" to his newspaper friends at Warm Springs a long stride has been taken toward its fulfillment. On all sides the once rigid lines which kept the parties apart have been dissolved in the acid of revolutionary economic and social conceptions. The appeal of the Roosevelt personality has battered down old loyalties. Old parties and the old issues have been laid aside in the general preoccupation in the President and his program. The public generally has forgotten about Democrats and Republicans and is thinking in terms of being for or against Roosevelt. The stage is set for change.

But whether there will be any change is an entirely different thing. What has been accomplished has been to clear the way for it—in itself nothing novel. In the 75 years since the present party system was born it has been battered many times by political cyclones. The Populist movement and the Progressive Party both threatened to bring a third party into the picture. Bryan's "free silver" caught the imagination of the country as completely as has the New Deal and promised in much the same way to make politics significant.

And yet in each case the storm subsided. The old issues were dragged out of the storm cellars and the Republicans and Democrats went on as before, like two farmers who try to grow the same crops in almost the same proportion, but quarrel eternally over which grows them the best. Experience would tend to show that Republicans will go on growing wheat and corn and insisting on always trying a little cotton, when their land is better suited to truck gardening, while Democrats will never be satisfied without several nice truck gardens.

The New Ar-RIVAL? Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt's chances of persuading each one to specialize in a single kind of crop—that is, for the Republicans to become a truly conservative unit and the Democrats a truly liberal party—depend on two factors: First, the extent to which the present situation differs from previous threats of change in the old order. Second, on the success of the New Deal.

The next six months will be crucial in determining the future contour of the American party system. It is now in a shapeless molten mass. The present Congress will hammer at it, perhaps giving it a rough outline. But the final result will not be known until the forge of the New Deal has either given it an entirely new form or the resurgence of old beliefs and the tenacious affection of the country for the familiar in politics re-form it in the old mold.

There is much that is usual in the forces which today seem to threaten the old parties. The second year of any administration is normally attended by internal dissension in the majority party. Election year harmony cracks under the stress of sectional interests, while the minority party, still smarting under a severe drubbing, is filled with recriminations over past mistakes and jealousies over future leadership.

There is also nothing essentially new in a President seeking to make his own party a rallying ground for all the liberal elements in the country. "Teddy" Roosevelt strove mightily to make the Republican Party the party of reform and Woodrow Wilson dreamed of a united liberalism at his back. And there is nothing new in the resentment of conservatives against the effort to drive them and their influence from party councils. Equally, there is nothing new in a defeated party without a program going along with the Administration as Mr. Bertrand Snell, the Republican House leader, has announced he will do. The Republicans did it during the World War and the Democrats followed the same road in the early Hoover days. And yet both returned to power in the course of time.

* * *

It may well be that in the end the New Deal whirlwind will subside, Progressive Republicans return grudgingly to their nominal fold and conservative Democrats find party policies somewhat less out of line with their own beliefs—sufficiently so that they may once again march along with their leaders.

But there are certain factors at work at the moment which make this normal outcome less likely than in days gone by. The analogy between Bryanism and the New Deal is deceptive. The first caught the imagination of the nation and swept the Democratic Party toward a new social concept under the shining emblem of silver. The second equally sweeps the party toward new social concepts. And yet the first was one single issue, which proved insufficient to withstand the passage of time. The New Deal is not one issue, but dozens of different issues. And they are issues which appeal to millions and will appeal to them so long as the capitalistic system remains intact and the few profit more than the many.

Mr. Roosevelt has raised this tempest which is scattering the old parties, and is keeping it violent both through the glittering promises of a New Deal for the "forgotten man" and through the phenomenal appeal of his personality, which to all appearances remains undimmed today despite the unpopularity of some things which he has done. There are millions of "forgotten" men who believe in his personal concern for their welfare; millions more have been charmed by his personality and won by the feeling of intimacy which he and his whole family have created in their radio talks, writings and travels throughout the land. These will vote for Roosevelt regardless of party just as in the past millions voted for the first Roosevelt whether he was backed by Republicans or Progressives. Other Presidents have had personal followings, but none so extensive.

* * *

Another and quite different element pressing for a transformation of party politics is entirely new. It is the large group of intellectual liberals who have for the first time come out from the colleges and universities which nurtured them into the arena of politics and have played a part of great importance as the so-called "Brain Trust." They are not Roosevelt men as such. More important, they are not Democrats. But they stand for significance in politics and for thoroughgoing reform throughout the entire national structure. They will follow progressive leadership wherever it may be found.

Contributing to these external elements of disintegration are more usual internal ones which seem to be gaining momentum. There is the meaninglessness of party labels in the Senate where voting is usually along conservative and liberal lines and only on rare occasions according to party labels. There is the gradual weakening of the patronage system due to the Civil Service. And there is the almost complete disappearance of the traditional issues which for so long marked the two parties.

The present Administration shudders at the thought of "free trade" and becomes quite nervous and apologetic when anyone is unkind enough to allude to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's pre-Cabinet statements on this subject. And the New Deal has done more in one short year to undermine "state's rights" than all the decades of Republican "bureaucracy" before it.

It would seem on the surface that the only issue left to divide the parties is whether to support or oppose Mr. Roosevelt and that the membership of the two parties, to be logical, should adjust itself accordingly. But party leaders don't see it quite that way. Despite the fact that there are two Republicans in the Cabinet, most of their progressive colleagues retain the old label and a place of retreat in case the New Deal breaks down. On the other hand the Al Smiths and Carter Glasses are still Democrats, and have not the slightest intention of taking the very logical step of joining the opposition.

In addition, Republican leaders don't intend to let the Democrats have a monopoly on credit for recovery if the New Deal works. They clear their skirts for blame if it fails, by not coming out openly in support. But there are more than enough Republican votes on record for various Roosevelt measures to justify the contention that it couldn't have been done without them—if it succeeds. Conversely, many Democrats can disclaim any party responsibility for failure on the strength of opposition and negative votes.

The sum and substance of all this is that Mr. Roosevelt's drive for significant politics has temporarily come to

*(Continued on Page 14)*

# Streamline Trains Blaze Pioneer Trail

## *Western Railroads Lead Movement to Start 'Trains of the Future' in High Speed Service to Compete With the Fast-Moving Transportation of the Air*

By Stuart Hamill

MODERN INVENTION'S ANSWER TO THE DEMANDS FOR SPEED
In the Air Is One of the New Passenger Planes With a Top Speed of Three Miles a Minute; in the Center the Burlington Zephyr, the Two-Mile-a-Minute Stainless Steel Motorized Railroad Train; Below Is a Composite Picture of 1934 Aerodynamic-Designed Motor Car.



Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office, New York

KICKS BACK THE MILES AT THE RATE OF 106 TO THE HOUR
The Hanseatic Express, or "Flying Hamburger," the New Streamline Diesel Motor Train of the German Federal Railways Company, Does Not Go Below 65 Miles an Hour Even on the Sharpest Curves.

TOWARD THE LAND OF THE SETTING SUN, the eyes of railroad builders are turned today as were those of Jefferson when the Lewis and Clark expedition set out to blaze a path through the wilderness. Jefferson's vision was that of a statesman who saw a new nation—an empire which would arise to influence world destiny. Within less than 100 years this vision was fulfilled; the hopes of the fathers of the republic came to fruition, a consummation that could never have been save for the building of the West that became the nation's granary.

It was Lewis and Clark who blazed the way into this new wonderland, but it was the railroads that made possible the upbuilding of those vast territories beyond the Mississippi, where the great empire makers saw visions and dreamed dreams—where David H. Hill, E. H. Harriman and the Vanderbilts threaded their ribbons of steel across treeless plains and through naked rocks until a transportation system without peer in the world had been constructed.

During all this time, the West drew on the East for money, for materials, for the ideas back of its development. It was the pioneering spirit actuating the builders, however, that induced in the East a sense, first, of admiration and then of envy.

Today, a similar situation obtains. The Burlington and Union Pacific Railroads are about to scrap modern locomotives and steel coaches at great cost, and use new, light, high-speed streamline equipment which will revolutionize the whole railroad world. Before such audacity the traditionally conservative East stands aghast.

Only one eastern railroad—the New York, New Haven & Hartford—has announced definite plans to follow in the footsteps of the western railroaders. A streamline train will cover the distance between Boston and Providence, a run of seemingly negligible proportions in comparison with the huge territories to be spanned by the western roads.

Save for this one exception, eastern railroad men are skeptical of the proposal, although the Burlington and Union Pacific experiment is generally favored by railroad chieftains of the West, several of whom are preparing to follow the lead of their competitors.

A canvass of the leading New York banking houses interested in railroad investments indicates that the bankers of the East are even more cautious than the railroad men.

An explanation of their caution may be found in the fact that in 1930 the railroads were sagging under a $440,000,000 deficit in passenger traffic maintenance. In addition, it must be recalled that while $8,000,000,000 in capital improvements has been expended by the roads of the country since the war, the carriers have been unable, by a wide margin, to earn a satisfactory return on these expenditures.

Things have come to the point where a director of one road remarked that he would have to be assured of 6 per cent interest and 6 per cent profit before he would approve another capital expenditure.

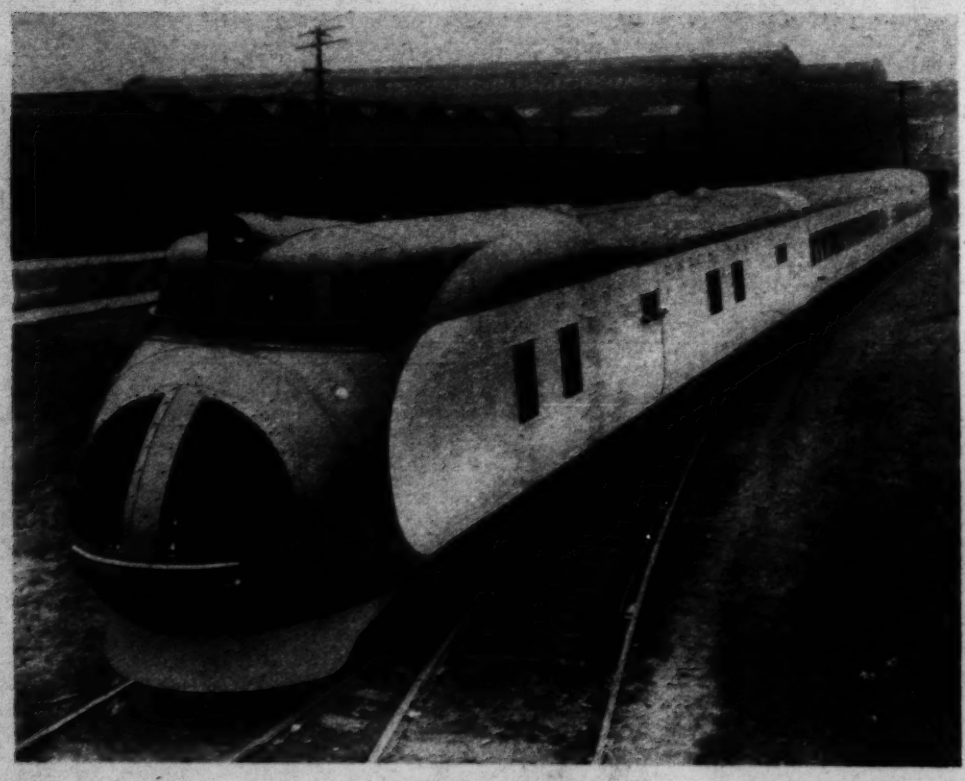
This attitude of caution and frank skepticism is a new one in the railroad field in the United States. Against it, written in phrases of steel and flame, there stands the onrushing history of railroading in America. Contemptuous of consequences, heedless of obstacles, confident only in the free open road of adventure and pioneering, the roads have conquered a mighty continent.

Streamlining first slipped into the railroad world when a train so constructed in Germany reeled off 82 miles an hour in 1904. Six years later the Germans produced another streamlined product which ticked off 90 miles in a single round-trip of the minute hand.

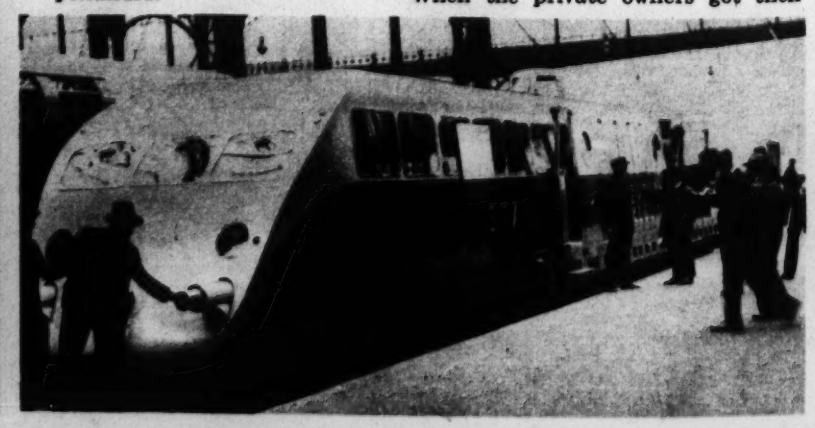
In those days the scientific advantages of streamlining in reducing wind resistance to the point where many miles an hour could be added to a locomotive's speed were not generally appreciated. During the war the world's mind was filled with other things.

But the war marked an interesting phase in American railroad development, for it brought the systems of the country under federal administration. The experiment was not unanimously regarded as a success. Some attributed this to "government operation." Others declared it due to certain defective systems the Government had taken over from incompetent private owners.

When the private owners got their



"TOMORROW'S TRAIN TODAY"
The Union Pacific Railroad's Streamline Train With 600 Horsepower Engine Capable of Propelling It at a Maximum Speed of 110 Miles an Hour.



Wide World

FRANCE SHOWS ITS BID FOR RAILWAY SPEED
This Snub-Nosed Bugatti Car Is Capable of Carrying 80 Passengers at a Speed of More Than 100 Miles an Hour.

railroads back, they ran head-on into a woeful era. The 1920s were not jubilant years for the railroaders. One after another the lines went into bankruptcy. Increasing motor and air competition and the old thorn—inland waterways—played havoc with securities.

High costs of executives, declining revenues, pay cut protests from labor, Interstate Commerce Commission rulings, pleas from the railroads for government regulation of competition by motortruck and airplane, on top of protests from the railroads against any form of government regulation of the right of free competition, rose one after another as milestones along the way.

In July, 1932, the market value of American railroad securities had dropped to $7,000,000,000 and seven months later, Samuel Untermyer was telling the University Club in Los Angeles that government ownership was the only solution. Hoping to avert this, the roads in the East agreed to a merger of all their systems in four main trunk lines, a consummation which, at the present movement, seems somewhat dubious of achievement.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its ruling in the 15 per cent rate case in 1931, emphasized the decrease in passenger traffic, urged further pooling of competitive train service by rival lines, advised that some roads abandon the passenger trade entirely and voiced the hope that better service with lighter trains at greater speed and at lower fares might revive patronage and reduce expense.

In some states, existing charters compel railroads to furnish passenger service, irrespective of profit or loss. So, the need of providing "better service with lighter trains at greater speed and at lower fares" becomes evident.

What is Europe doing in this respect? Between Hamburg and Berlin, the "Flying Hamburger," a streamline train, carries 100 passengers at 93.2 miles an hour, and has retrieved for the railroad a large percentage of trade formerly lost to the airplane.

In France, the Bugatti streamline train operates at an average speed of 70 miles an hour between Paris and Cherbourg. The South Manchuria Railway Company announces that a streamlined locomotive will cover the 437 miles between Dairen and Shinkyo in seven hours.

The three-car, highly streamlined train soon to run on regular schedules over the Union Pacific and Burlington systems, and the additional seven-car train, including Pullmans, said to be projected for the Union Pacific, are the ones, it is believed, upon which the final test of the effectiveness of high speed rail travel in attracting additional passenger business, will be made.

With a top speed of 110 miles an hour, these cars will cruise on straight levels at 90 miles an hour and maintain an average speed of over 60 miles an hour, including stops.

Besides the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, the most favorably disposed system in the East to the streamline idea, is the Baltimore & Ohio. This company has pioneered in many things connected with railroad progress in the last 10 years, and, if the streamline experiment in the West proves a success, will adopt that type of train.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, on the other hand, speaking through its president, General Atterbury, has this to say:

"We face economic limitations when we consider the possibility of superspeed trains. There are few stretches of track where 100-mile speeds are possible. Moreover, it costs twice as much to maintain express tracks, even using present speeds, as it costs to maintain tracks for slower trains. The present rule is that cost of maintenance bears a 14 to 22 relationship to cost of rolling stock operation. We must, therefore, approach the high speed question cautiously for financial reasons. We cannot afford to rebuild curves or add to roadbed maintenance costs unless and until new types of high speed trains now being built for test prove to yield such economies and revenues as will warrant the change."

The New York Central, whose "Century" drives between New York and Chicago in 17 hours and 45 minutes, questions the need for giving higher speed than that and contends it is the element of safety, and not the limitations of existing equipment, which keeps the system's speed averages where they are.

Steam streamline trains are favored in some quarters above the gas-electric trains which the Burlington and Union Pacific will put into service. Otto Kuhler, well-known artist-engineer, designer-consultant to the leading locomotive manufacturing companies, has designed a steam streamliner for the American Locomotive Company which has aroused deep interest.

Mr. Kuhler holds that streamline trains are good not only for long hauls over open country, but for commuting service in metropolitan areas as well. They would aid greatly in decentralizing dwelling communities, he believes, for if a man can have his house and grounds at a distance of 50 miles or more from the city and get to and from work in the same length of time it now takes him to go 20 or 25 miles, he will live farther out where the air is fresher and the land cheaper. The cheaper service the streamline trains are expected to offer should keep his commuting expenses down where they belong.

Mr. Kuhler joins the Western men in the belief that the future of the railroads—if they are to have a future—lies with the streamlined train.

# And Now Streamline Thought

## *Application of Theory to World Relations Means Such Resisting Encumbrances as Jealousy and Pride Must Go*

By Fanny deGroot Hastings

THIS IS NOT A STATIC BUT A fluid universe. It is not without intent and purpose, symbolically speaking, that the world is about 70 per cent water. Nor is it without intent and purpose that more and more in the fashioning of modern machinery man should turn to nature for a pattern. Consciously he is shaping his inventions according to some of its fundamental laws; perhaps unconsciously, through these same inventions he is expressing still higher and more enduring laws.

Materials are being poured into new and less ponderable molds. New to them and to us, yet the blueprints for their design are as primary as the first brook or river that flowed so easily and gracefully over rocks and between banks. For *streamline*—that word which confronts us from the advertising circulars of automobiles and from the pages of daily newspapers and conservative monthlies alike—is defined as the natural course of water or air currents.

This shape, long and snub-nosed and tubular, is that calculated to cause least resistance, and in consequence it is the one most likely to be adopted for all future vehicles of travel. Sharp angles, unnecessary external appurtenances are being eliminated from aircraft, trains and automobiles that they may offer no resistance to resistance.

Where there is no wasted or counteracted energy, there is increased speed and decreased cost. In a practical and concrete way the truth of an ancient proverb is being proven: "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

These cylindrical affairs of aluminum alloys and stainless steel, sleek and smooth if not soft, certainly divert the wrath of the wind which flows over and off them as inevitably "as water off a duck's back."

Because of their apparent yielding and quick agreement with it, this adversary, the wind, is even made to exert a forward pressure on the moving machines "much as a small boy shoots an apple seed by pressing it between his thumb and forefinger," wrote Mr. Russell Holt Peters in an article entitled "Teardrops for Tears" appearing in the January Forum. Those sponsoring the streamline trains announce in headlines that they will "shrink the United States by half." They even declare that if they were to jump the track and roll over it would be without damage to themselves or their passengers. Manufacturers of motorcars displaying these advanced contours promise for them not only greater speed but greater balance and in consequence enhanced riding qualities.

Those of less flexible thought watch these developments with doubting eyes. They repeat the phrase of the Thomases of all time—"It can't be done." And yet the impossibilities of the human, limited mind are the inevitables of the mind of far-sighted vision. The modest balloon of fair-ground days has swelled to greater proportions until we read, no longer incredulous, that the army is about to build one that will ascend 15 miles into the stratosphere, "the highest point to which it is thought possible for man to rise in a gas bag with hope of a safe landing."

Some terminals in the larger American cities still display the locomotives of earlier railroading days, but they are well nigh lost in the steady and broad stream of early and late commuters. However, an occasional passer-by pauses to observe the chunky, more obvious outlines of an erstwhile engine, the square conformation of the coaches which together constituted so downright and unabashed a challenge to the elements. Perhaps he ponders for a little on their puffing and panting locomotion, symptomatic of valiant efforts on the upgrade. Usually they reached their destinations but their way was circuitous, halting and smoke-laden. For the traveling man of their era the proverbial Sabbath Day's journey was a daily occurrence.

Still on certain branch divisions one finds wooden coaches, loosely coupled, the yawning gaps between them partially occupied by outside platforms whose chief concerns appear to be to challenge the unpracticed foot and snatch the semidetached hat. The whole alternately bumps and sways spasmodically over uneven tracks.

* * *

In spite of great advance along the lines of mechanics during the last century, between the first engine of transportation and the new shining equipages there is no great gulf fixed. Marvelous as seem these new inventions by retrospective contrast, they are but the natural, even procrastinated outcome of progressive thinking, the results promised aforetime. These still more or less laborious material devices are but fledglings timidly trying their wings in the gradual overcoming of time and space, following afar off the flight of the real pioneers, those spiritual seers and prophets to whom all things are possible.

While the human mind was groping its way toward the shortening of time and the lessening of space, long before Professor Einstein's theory of relativity saw the light of day, Mary Baker Eddy in Science and Health (page 559) made this statement: "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound." No time is required for, no space is an obstacle to this instantaneous journey.

Important as are streamline machines and lighter-than-air balloons to the advancing welfare and enlightenment of mankind, vastly more vital is the application of their symbolism to the thoughts of men. If we are to keep pace with our inventions the human mind must be willing to strip itself of unnecessary encumbrances, to discard its jealousy and pride, to streamline and lighten itself, to conform more fully to that Mind which is at the point of perfection. The youth of today are finding that in spite of the overthrow of prohibition they cannot render their intellects heavy with strong drink if they are to control the machines their hands have fashioned and make the upward grade. Already the great majority is awake to the fact that speed and spirits can never successfully companion each other.

* * *

On the other hand, are we prepared to apply the theory of streamline nonresistance to our international affairs and relations? Are we learning to lift weights from the bowed shoulders of this world, to let humanity's course flow freely under the government and control of a greater power than our own? If not, of what avail improved machinery for physical comfort and convenience?

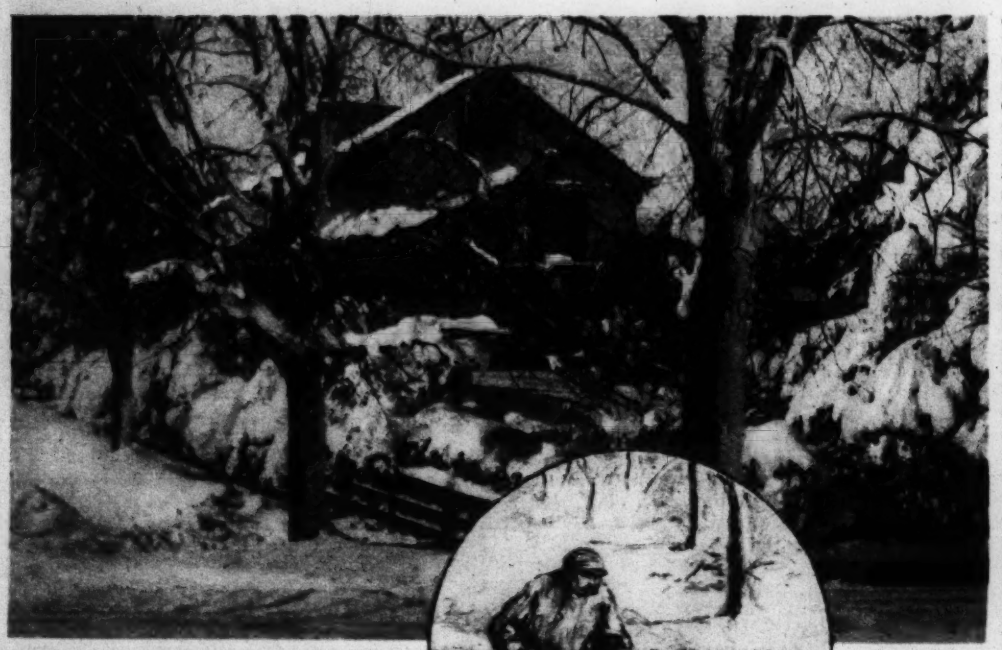
Viewing present achievements along the lines of travel against the background of their mechanical ancestors we may congratulate ourselves upon great accomplishment. But measured by the spiritual rod which is commensurate only with instant and complete fulfillment the route over which we have journeyed appears an unnecessarily long one and our present means and methods still clumsy and devious.

To the conservative thought, miraculous things have been happening during the last few years. Even this thought, then, should acknowledge the limitless vistas opening before us as the dawn of a new day waxes in strength and light. If we drop the baggage of materiality, as must the balloon which is to rise to the heights of the stratosphere; if we relieve the mind and heart of its burdens of fear and worry and distrust, man, too, will rise above the storm clouds of personal, national and international misunderstandings into his native atmosphere of happiness and joy. His transit will be swifter than that of the falls of Niagara, though, breaking with the law of earthward gravitation, his passage should be upward and outward, ascent instead of descent being the order of this new day. Is it still beyond the range of our credence that like our Master in the ship we, too, may be immediately at the land whither we are going?

# Where Does the South Begin?

## *Motor Tour From New England to Florida Gradually Unfolds Changing Industrial and Climatic Conditions as One Searches Vainly for Any Sharp Lines of Demarcation*

By Frank L. Perrin



Ewing Galloway

BEARING SOUTHWARD from New England with a propitious start on a day in midwinter, those who choose the winding highways sparsely dotted by automotive vehicles, soon become conscious of a distinct climatic change. One almost unconsciously imagines, by the time a somewhat leisurely course has brought one to Virginia or North Carolina, that spring, with its blossoms and birds and bees, has suddenly decided to return in the last week of January. The illusion is intensified thereafter, but the travelers have taken notice of the fact that they are gradually going toward a latitude more directly under the sun—on toward the equator, toward blossoming shrubs and richly laden fruit trees. Car windows are no longer closed to protect the travelers from the breezes. And as one observes the lengthening daylight he recalls, in the vicinity of Asheville and Atlanta, that this is not an indication of spring's return, but is due to the fact that the road has gradually taken a westerly as well as a southerly course, and that a standard time meridian has been approached and finally crossed. We realized that trains did such things in their journeyings from east to west and west to east again, but one hardly expects this of an automobile pointed from New England to the tip end of glorious Florida.

A little clearer realization of this latitudinous transition would have prevented an embarrassing request to a courteous but phlegmatic room clerk in a Georgia hotel that radio music in neighboring rooms be silenced after what our watch said was half-past ten, when the town clock would have shown nine-thirty. Sleepy-time had come an hour earlier to the tourists than to the more aware townsfolk.

Someone, sometime, perhaps will explain why tourists on pleasure bent, traveling comfortably—as they might travel leisurely—gladly seek the highway early each morning and keep the pace until some predetermined destination has been reached and passed and a supposed all-time distance record for pleasure-seeking travelers has been equaled or exceeded. But this explanation is not forthcoming at the moment. And so it is that the miles of highways and landscape stretch out before us, only to glide past and fade, leaving fleeting memories of their peculiar beauties.

How like the pathway one travels in the busy days at home is the longer road from north to south, or wherever pleasure or business may dictate. We find, not to our surprise, that along strange pathways, as in those more familiar, we carry with us what we find and so greatly appreciate along the way. There is, one is convinced, a common law of courtesy which, it must be agreed, is self-operative and self-enforcing. It imposes no arbitrary code of hours or compensating wages. And yet its unwritten provisions are understood and accepted. A Carolina or Georgia mountaineer may not readily comprehend or interpret the exact language of the markers at the crossroads, but he gladly directs the strangers who are able to read but doubt their ability to interpret. A courteous inquiry invariably insures a courteous reply. The rule is inviolable, despite testimony to the contrary.

A poet of the people has written to tell us all where the West begins. The exact geographical line is not comprehensively defined, however, any more clearly than that in the United States which marks the exact boundary between North and South, One is inclined to decide that the line, like that of a brook, or the fickle Charles River near Boston, is a meandering line, shifting and changing with the moods of the seasons or the predilections and preconceptions of those who seek it that they may cross it or perhaps avoid it. But I am quite convinced that the more or less definite markers set by Messrs. Mason and Dixon no longer exist save as lingering prejudices remain as reminders of sectional differences and internecine strife.

And as one journeys more or less thoughtfully through the states and cities which were despoiled and ravished by the war of the '60s, it may be that after all the intervening years, during which we all have endeavored to forget the hatreds, the animosities and the bitternesses of that strife, we are just now beginning to wonder why it was believed necessary that such a war be waged. Perhaps one who was raised in the North, with a background of abolitionist traditions and with the memories of that post-war period still lingering vividly, would appear presumptuous to indicate such a doubt as that implied. But there have been experiences and a new perspective gained by some years' actual residence deep in the South that may have tempered what, perhaps, were inherited Yankee prejudices.

One must have studied the whole picture to see it in all its varying aspects. I find my concept refreshed after my first intimate study of it a third of a century ago by this recent refreshing and renewing of the light thrown upon it. A generation, estimated by common standards, has passed meantime. Perhaps I expected to discover, far below the old sectional line, a marked improvement in the economic and social status of those dark-skinned men and women and boys and girls whose forbears were freed as a result of the war from slavery imposed by others. What appears is not wholly encouraging, neither is it entirely disappointing. We see groups of Negro children, mostly in their early 'teens, being taught in public schools, where they are comfortably housed. This provision seems to have been made generally in the older southern states.

But we see these same children not so well provided for in the squalid homes along the countryside and in the towns and villages. We do not discover convincing evidences of progress among those of the generations between slave days and the present. This is speaking, it must be remembered, of the southern Negroes, and not of the Negroes of the North.

And so it is that the sympathetic and perhaps studious observer with a perspective at least measurably clarified and illuminated by being enabled to study, at widely separated periods, both the obverse and reverse sides of the picture, inquires, in reverence and deep humility, why was the war between the states necessary? Nearly three-quarters of a century has passed since the *casus belli* was formulated in the thought of northern abolitionists. Emancipation was the result, in truth and in fact, of the progressive thought of the people of the United States. The eventuality was inevitable. It would have been the same in a generation, or in a half century, undoubtedly, without a resort to civil war and its inescapable sacrifices in human life and property, and without the bitterness engendered by offended pride and prestige. Has the Negro of the South advanced farther, either spiritually, culturally, or otherwise, than he would have advanced had his emancipation come about by those processes which we of today believe are better understood than they were by our immediate forbears?

That question might have been asked in the year 1860, as a hypothetical

*(Continued on Page 14)*

# 'Mother' Roper, Finder of Missing Seamen

## *With the Aid of Sailors All Over the World She Brings Back Boys Who Have Left Home . . . Thousands of Reunited Families Bless Her . . .*

By Janet Mabie

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS of boys who have one day looked defiant, stamped a foot and exclaimed, "I'll run away to sea, and you'll never hear from me again, see if I don't!" know about Mother Roper; but I never heard of her until I heard her voice one night on the air.

She was saying, "If any of my boys know where Addison Kirk is, I wish they'd let me know, as his mother wants him to come home. And if any of the boys saw Tom Brine on the beach at Honolulu, let me know about that too. I have a message for him that will make him happy. I heard he said in Shanghai that he was going to Honolulu. . . ."

The things Mother Roper said made an almost formidable interval in the evening's radiocasts of jazz and dialect comedy. There was a sight conjured of homes where the idea of a lost boy was something the family had had to become accustomed to. And often, doubtless, needlessly. A few harsh words that no one really meant. . . . A youthful temper, coupled with a straining to be free of the same old round. . . . To get out and see what was going on in the world. . . . To go down to the water front, and see a boat, and sign on, and sail away to Cathay, and coral strands, and rivers laden with junks with painted sails. . . .

I wanted to see this woman who was called Mother Roper and who asked for news of lost boys in a calm and ample voice. She would be calm and ample, too, from the sound of her. And have ruddy cheeks, and a ready smile, and a rich, rounded laugh to tide the boys over who were homesick. . . .

We sat in her quiet, utilitarian office at the Seaman's Institute in New York. In private life she is Mrs. Janet Roper and in her 40 years of work there and elsewhere she has located 5000 boys and brought them into communication with their parents.

Somewhere not far from the office there was the sound of men's feet, shuffling in a big commons room. Now and again a voice raised in a bold, carefree laugh.

I had come in through an office where a man was having a hard time to keep from crying as he reported that he had lost his pocketbook which had 28 cents in it and a picture of a baby. . . . Please to help him find it? Not so much for the 28 cents, though he could use that, but the picture of the baby.

Outside, along the water front, it was cold. Too cold to smell the hemp and jute and salted things from Norway. The air was full of flying arrows of ice. The patrolman on the corner volunteered to me, out of a universal feeling, intensely relevant, "You're warm, and I'm warm, but there's some that ain't, lady. . . ."

And Mother Roper, sitting in her office, gazing at a mountain of letters with postmarks from every direction, written on paper from penny blocks or bold with tinsel monograms from the Five-and-Ten, was calm and happy, a woman whose life has been cast in a pleasant way because years ago she wanted to carve out a job for herself in the world restoring those who were lost to those who loved them, and she has done so, and life is rich and full for her.

Her voice on the air, I found, hadn't been an accurate index to her looks. She is tall and straight and slender and has a crown of soft brown hair only lightly brushed with silver. I had thought she would be big and laughing and perhaps wear black alpaca and an old-fashioned cameo pin. But she wore blue print, and a chain of carved silver and lapis beads. She could be your mother—or mine—anybody's mother.

And all the letters on her desk were from mothers or fathers whose boys had strayed away and who thought Mother Roper might help them to find each other again; or from mothers and fathers who were writing to say that they never could thank her enough for what she had done when she persuaded Tom—or Bill, or Ole—that his father hadn't meant what he said that night he "hollered so loud." And that Tom—or Bill, or Ole—had a job now in a local store, and was getting along well, and the sea—well, he said only last night that he didn't really like the sea much, after he had got the idea of running away out of his system. . . . They all laughed at that, and everybody was happy.

SHE STEERS STRAY SAILORS TO THEIR HOME PORTS
Mrs. Janet Roper, Better Known as Mother Roper, at Her Desk in the Seaman's Institute in New York City.

If you ask Mother Roper how it started, this job of hers, it is a long story. It began in Boston. She laughed as she told about that. "You know every girl comes to an age where she either wants to be an actress or a missionary. I went down to a mission in Hanover Street in Boston and offered to make myself useful. Later, I met a young man here; he was working his way through college. He was a general utility man, too, as I was, visiting ships, helping men who were in trouble, doing all sorts of odds and ends.

"Ten years later we married. We had a very democratic wedding. My family wanted me to separate my work and my wedding. But I didn't want to. So old sailors and young sailors, ship's firemen, cooks and just wharf rats all stood by, and gave us their good wishes.

"We went to work in Portland, Oregon. When my husband passed on, I had three girls to support and no money. I got a wire from New York asking if I wanted to come and be inspected for a job at the Seaman's Institute. They wanted me to stay in Portland, but there was a job of money-raising to be done to pay for my work; I could raise money to pay for someone else's work, but never for mine. So I came to New York to be inspected. I felt less than a grain of sand when I got to New York. Such a big city, and I and my girls so inconsequential. . . .

"But it is not always for us to judge, about the purposes of things. I went before a very august board. I was asked a lot of questions. I comforted myself, thinking that if none of the board knew any more about seamen than their questions indicated, my knowledge would carry me through!

"In 10 minutes, they said solemnly they were going to take me on trial." Mother Roper laughed. "I have been here 19 years now."

"The work? It is fascinating," she went on. "In 1920 I started to find boys who had run away from home and whose people wanted to see them again.

"If you don't think it has been dramatic and worth the while, think of a letter I got the other day.

"On the envelope were the words, 'To the Woman Who Finds Boys, New York City.' I got it without any delay. And we're trying to find that mother's boy. I am sure we shall, somehow.

"Don't ask me if I love the sea, for I'll tell you first, no, I don't. It doesn't interest me a bit. The only thing of the kind that ever got hold of me was the Canadian Rockies. I was passing through. We stopped at a little station. I saw the mountains, towering. I thought, 'If anyone comes along and asks me to put on overalls and a pack on my back and prospect in those mountains, I will do it.'

"But nobody did. And so my way has been cast in the safe area of the New York water front.

"How do I begin to look for a boy, if I get a letter from his mother, imploring me?

"Well, I consult relief organizations. Maybe the boy has asked for help. And the Deceased Seaman's file. Maybe he is listed there. And the Confiscated Baggage file.

"Maybe his mother has a clue. If his mother writes, 'My boy sailed on the Isthmian line, at such and such a time,' I have friends in the line offices, and friends on the line's ships, and I ask. I get others to pass the word. It goes around the world. Mother Roper wants . . . So and So.'

"I list the boy in the Missing Men's Bulletin which is posted in every port in the world.

"I go to the places where seamen gather for leisure. We gossip and bits of news drift in to me. Sometimes the name of a boy I am looking for pops up casually. All the seamen know my job, and they remember, if they hear anything they think I ought to know.

"The greatest element against finding boys? Pride. Pride is a great stumblingblock. Generally, it took them away from home; generally it stands in the way of their coming home.

"Not all the letters are from mothers. I get a letter from a man, and he says, 'I am writing this, because the boy's mother refuses to be consoled.' I know that his heart is breaking, too, while this boy roams the world without writing.

"Last night I was very happy. A mother had been so anxious over her boy. 'I've had a letter from him,' she said to me, sitting in the chair where you are sitting now. 'And he asked me to send him some sandwiches, because the boys on his ship were going to have a little party before sailing. Do you think everything is all right?'

"No, I didn't think so. I never heard of boys having a party on shipboard before sailing.

"I inquired around, and I found the boy. Right out here in the commons room. I didn't tell him his mother was in my office. But we talked a while. I asked him what his mother looked like; he said 'big and fat,' to throw me off. I found out that there wasn't going to be any party that he needed sandwiches for, because he wasn't on the crew of any ship. He was out of a berth. And he asked his mother for the sandwiches because he was hungry. It was hard to get him to see his mother, because he was ashamed; he had stamped away from home, and he hadn't made good. But we all know mothers don't care about that."

She sat in her chair and her keen gray eyes looked at pictures under the glass of her desk. I thought of the Bible story of the Ninety and Nine.

"They send me their babies' pictures, and trinkets they pick up in the far corners of the world. I don't have to travel. The boys travel for me and tell all about it. I won't help vengeful or mercenary parents to get their boys back; I couldn't put my heart in that.

"What's my position here? Well, they tried calling me 'Housemother,' but that's preposterous. I'm not a housemother. I'm only a friend. The men, of course, all call me Mother Roper. Sometimes ten years pass without hearing a word from one of the boys, and then one day I hear a great voice call 'Hi, Mother Roper.'

"And life seems very good."

# American Art Ha

## *Public Works of Art Project Is Giving W Productions Will Adorn Parks*

By Mary Ho

"WITH A NAUGHTY LITTLE TWINKLE IN HER EYE"
A Pen and Ink Drawing by Reginald Birch Whose Little Lord Fauntleroy Sketches Are Still Remembered. The Title of This Picture Is "Story Well Told."

FROM FRENCH-SETTLED NEW ORLEANS to the northwood haunts of the mythical Paul Bunyan, artists are busy recording for the Government — in dainty water colors, splashy oils, delicate lines of pen and ink and in sturdy bronze—the historical and contemporary American scene in all its phases.

Twenty-five hundred artists have come down from their garret isolation to begin what Mr. Edward Bruce, secretary to the Advisory Committee to the Treasury on Fine Arts, describes as the first genuinely democratic movement for the employment of the artist and the support of arts. There are no exorbitant commissions for these artists; they are being paid weekly wages varying from $26.50 to $42.50 out of funds granted the Public Works of Art project by the Civil Works Administration. Their finished products will not be hidden away in the galleries of the rich, but will embellish public buildings and parks for all to enjoy.

Subjects expressive of the United States—New York traffic, the construction of Boulder Dam, men and women gathering potatoes on a farm in Wisconsin, Moses Cleveland, founder of the city which bears his name, machinery, skating in Central Park, CCC camps, a colored Pied Piper followed by his tribe of pickaninnies, Walt Whitman—these are the types the artists have chosen for themselves or which they have had assigned them for the purpose of bringing their work within the realm of everyday life.

With more than 1000 pieces of art work completed in the first three months, Mr. Lawrence W. Robert Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says, "Anyone who confidently predicted that the project would result in the mutilation of the walls of our public buildings by daubs will have a rude awakening."

So satisfactory have been the results that chiefs of the Roosevelt Administration have agreed to continue the Public Works of Art project in some form even after May 1, when the CWA is demobilized. More than $1,000,000 has been put into the project and plans are ready to set aside more for it.

The Public Works of Art project is not primarily a relief measure. It is a relief measure only to the extent that the money is being spent among unemployed artists because it is felt that it will do the most good there. But the pay rolls are not cluttered with the names of novices, amateurs and avocationists. Many of the names appear in "Who's Who in American Art." A large number of the leading painters and sculptors of the country are included.

A section of the files picked at random reads like this:

**Studied at St. Louis School of Fine Arts, 1921; Art Institute of Chicago, 1926; Art Students' League of New York, 1927; has exhibited in numerous museums and has held one-man shows in several cities.**

**Studied at National Academy, Mechanics' Institute and with Howard Giles; 10 years' experience in painting and teaching.**

**Studied at Cowles School, Boston; Art Students' League, New York; with E. L. Blumenschein and Leon Gaspard; 21 years' experience.**

**Studied five years at Art Institute of Chicago; 2½ years, Royal Academy at Munich. Eighteen years in professional painting of landscape and figure, five years in mural painting. Represented in permanent collection of several museums.**

**Studied at Art Department, University of Kansas; two years at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. More than two years in Paris and South of France. Has exhibited in practically all major museums of the United States and in the Autumn Salon, Paris. Held one-man shows in New York. Has done mural decorations in Colorado Springs and Kansas City. Work owned by Whitney Museum of American Art, New York; Denver Art Museum; California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco. Prize, International Water Color Exhibition, Art Institute of Chicago; second purchase prize, California Palace of the Legion of Honor.**

rounded one. Results show that the collection is "amazingly free of fads and so-called modern influences." But 90 per cent of it is "modern in the best sense—an expression by an artist of the reaction on him of the world around him as it exists today," says Mr. Bruce. The outstanding features of the work produced thus far are said to be honesty and naturalness.

Selection of artists is in the hands of 16 regional committees with headquarters in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Denver, Santa Fe, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland. Some 500 men and women volunteers are working on these committees. They are the directors of art museums, or persons with wide cultural interests and special knowledge of the arts.

IT'S LUNCH TIME IN THE ROCKIES
This Is One of Four Animal Panels by Ida McAfee Turner and Depicts a Stag and a Pair of Does Browsing in the Snow.

SNUG LITTLE FARM ON THE HILLSIDE
Landscape by Max Bachofen. It Is Entitled "Farm" and It Is Suggestive of Busy Days When the Harvesting Season Is On.

Does the pen and ink drawing on this page, "Story Well Told," remind you of the illustrations in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" or "Sara Crewe" which you read as a child? Reginald Birch drew them both. But the day of his fame had passed and he was found in New York, well along in years and in need of funds.

The type of their painting or sculpture or their affiliation with any special school is not considered when artists are hired. Those in charge hold that art is an expression of national culture and it takes artists of all schools and types to make this expression a

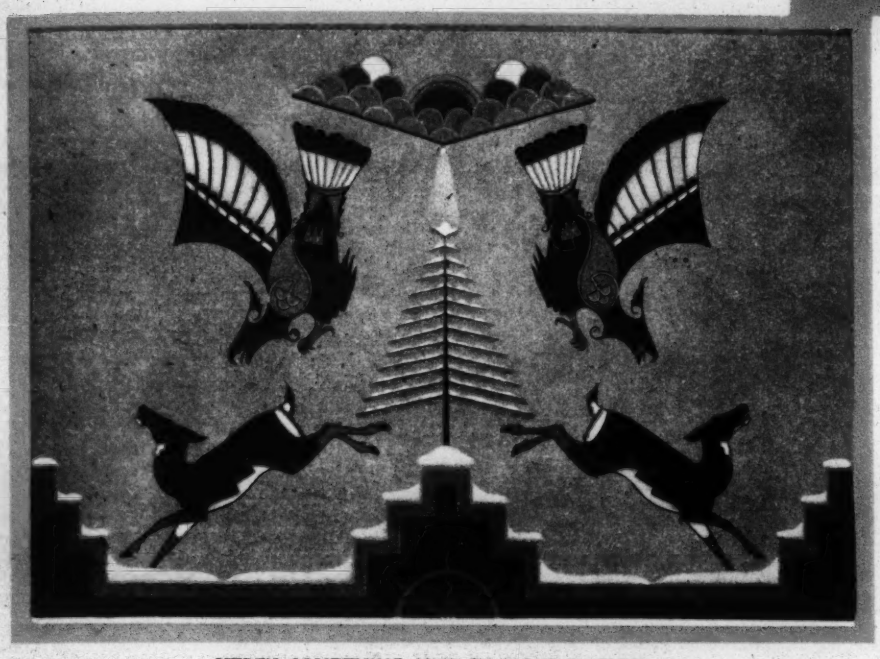
WALT WHITMAN
Statue by Alexander Sambugnac to Be Used in a New York City High School

# Has A New Nurse

## *iving Work to Hundreds of Artists Whose n Parks and Buildings of Nation*

Mary Hornaday

"GET A GRIP ON IT, BILL, SHE'S NEAR THROUGH"
A Lithograph Drawing by Russell Limbuch. This Picture Is Decidedly Modernistic in Its Treatment and Bears the Title of "Sawing."



HERE'S SOMETHING NEW IN "BLUE EAGLES"
This Handsome Ornamental Panel in Imaginary Figures Is the Work of Velino Herrera (Ma-Pe-Wi), an Indian Artist of Zia Pueblo, N. M.

Artists themselves are excluded from these regional committees because, it was felt, they might tend to favor work in line with their own school of art. "Any artist who is truly an artist is necessarily an individualist," explains Mr. Bruce. "If he doesn't believe in his own picture, he shouldn't be painting."

In unexpected places, talent has been found to exist and vigorous local art movements discovered. "Artists who were considered as having only moderate talent are producing work far beyond and better than they have ever produced before and artists whose talent was absolutely unknown," says Mr. Bruce, "are producing some of the best work in the project."

Local response to the government art movement has been even more than was hoped for. Regulations provide that not more than 10 per cent of the federal funds shall be used for materials, but in many cases the Government is not having to use so much. In one week when the pay roll was over $85,000, the entire cost of material was only $175. Competition for projects is so keen between communities that many of them are offering to put up the money for materials as an inducement to the regional committee to let them have the project.

Not a penny has been spent for rent for the regional committees. Colleges, art museums and art schools have donated space for artists to work in. In Santa Monica, Calif., where mural decorations for the library required a prohibitive sum of $1000, the townspeople held a meeting in the city hall and pledged $1000 with donations ranging from 50 cents to $100. As communities find what they can obtain at a moderate outlay, it is expected that they will pay an increasing percentage of the cost.

The artists accept their wages gratefully as a means of providing for their material wants, but to them this Public Works of Art movement is much deeper. Hundreds of letters have been received at Washington headquarters showing that they are accepting their new opportunity as the greatest boon which members of their craft have ever received from any government.

A few letters will suffice as samples:

"It is for many of us, as if an invitation to project ourselves through our work into the highly exciting and stimulating world has broken the walls of our isolation," one wrote. "We are accepting this opportunity as a challenge, and if I am not mistaken, a most important period of American art is in the making."

Another writes, "Aside from my personal appreciation of this job, which has made me feel that for the first time I am functioning as a regular worker with a definite place as an artist in the present economic system, I am stirred by the significance of this whole plan of the Public Works Art project."

Still another, "Briefly, I think it is the finest thing that this country or any country has ever done for its craftsmen and we are eternally grateful."

Of the 2500 artists, 526 are women and in many instances they are setting a high standard for the men. At least 10 Negro artists are working, largely on themes concerning their race. The employment of 25 Indian artists has directed attention toward a number of Indian men and women of artistic accomplishment. Some ability has been discovered among men in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps and a few have been transferred to the Public Works of Art pay roll.

The products of these re-made artists will hang across the country from drab county courthouses to the White House. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been keenly interested in the movement. She has attended a number of meetings in connection with it and has made room for some of the pictures to hang in the White House.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, has selected a landscape of an Iowa farm to hang in his office because it reminded him of his birthplace. The walls of Senators' offices and other government buildings are already being enlivened with pictures sent to Washington, and others are blossoming in public buildings all over the country.

The ultimate direction which the public art movement is expected to take involves the education of private builders to see in the Government's example the wisdom of hiring capable artists to do work in return for ample weekly or monthly wages. If the plan is successful, the days of exorbitant commissions will be over. Art will belong to the people. The artist will be on the same footing of employment as his fellow man.

"Art, in the past," declares Mr. Bruce, "has been under the patronage of the aristocrat. It has been carried on to aggrandize the great or the near great, and at their expense, or by the great religious oligarchies to glorify their position and incidentally teach their doctrines.

"In this project a great democracy has accepted the artist as a useful member of the body politic and his art as a definite service to the state. It is, I believe, a distinct setting up of our civilization and a new concepton and definition of public works to include recognition that things of culture contribute to the well-being of the nation."

"PAUL BUNYAN AND HIS OX"
A Relief in Polychromed Plaster by Julian Lee Rayford

A RUSH HOUR IN THE METROPOLIS
This Street Scene in New York City Was Painted by John Sloan of That City Who Has Entitled It "14th St. at 6th Ave."

# England Seeks to Save Its Visual Past

## *Aroused by the Need of Preserving Mellow Old Cottages, Water Mills and Quaint Villages, the Nation Guards Historic Spots From Despoilers*

By Ernest H. Rann

THOSE OF US WHO HAVE read a once popular but now almost forgotten English novel "The Farringdons," will remember that the author, Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, describes how in the middle of "Sedgehill," which is in the middle of "Mershire," which is in the middle of England, there lies a narrow ridge of high tableland, dividing, as by a straight line, the collieries and ironworks of the great coal district from the green and pleasant scenery of the western midlands.

Along the summit of the ridge runs the High Street of the bleak little town of "Sedgehill" (which is really Sedgley), so that the houses on the east side see nothing through their back windows save the huge slag-mounds and blazing furnaces and tall chimneys of the weird and terrible, yet withal fascinating, Black Country, while the houses on the west side have sunny gardens and fruitful orchards, sloping down to woods and streams and meadows, bounded by the Clee Hills and The Wrekin, and in the farthest distance by the blue Welsh mountains.

This conflict between the Black Country and the blue Welsh mountains is typical of a struggle that is going on all over England for the preservation of her ancient beauties, whether they be of cliff or landscape, Roman villa or Logan Rock, an old water mill, or a church house that for centuries has been used in the service of God.

We have gone a long way since that fiery lover of beauty, William Morris, protested against the mutilation of Burford Church, one of the most beautiful buildings in the Cotswolds, and was told by the vicar that if he chose to stand on his head in the chancel, he should do so. Vicars do not talk like that nowadays; William Morris, if he were alive today, would see how many such buildings have been preserved, and how, above everything, there is a spirit of preservation alive which is the surest guarantee against any proposed vandalism.

Publishers Photo Service, New York

DOWN THE LANE TO AN OLD ENGLISH TAVERN
A Scene in the Town of Fowey, Cornwall, Where Many Traditions of an Earlier Era Continue to Prevail.

Two of the most beautiful areas in England have just been made safe from desecration at the hands of the despoiler. One of them is Dovedale, where about 110 acres in the middle of the lovely valley of the lovely Derbyshire river Dove have been given to the National Trust by Mr. Robert McDougall, a business man of Manchester. The other—though this may not be quite so certain of fulfillment—is the beautiful little village of Broadway in Worcestershire, where the inhabitants have the distinction of being the first community to band together under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, to insure the orderly development of their parish.

* * *

Mr. McDougall's gift opens up for the first time two unrivaled areas of the world-famous Dovedale country. The river which Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton loved so much flows peacefully for nearly a mile at the foot of the two properties—Hurts Wood and Hall Dale—which are included in Mr. McDougall's gift, with their vistas of limestone crags, wooded slopes and flower-bedecked pathways.

The kingfisher, the mallow, and the dipper disport themselves happily in the sparkling waters of the limpid stream. An outstanding feature of Hurts Wood is Ilam Rock, a tall shaft of limestone which has been described at "Nature's Leaning Tower of Pisa." Hall Dale comprises the massive limestone outcrop known as the "Greek Temple," and many magnificent viewpoints over the Derbyshire and Staffordshire hills. All this will be free for public use.

Fresh from the hand of nature, Dovedale would command our admiration, but a valley which has been described as a "shadow cast from Paradise," has other attractions, by reason of its association with famous men. Here Captain Jackson taught Charles Cotton the art of fly-fishing. Here Tom Moore wrote part of "Lalla Rookh," and "Those Evening Bells," which relate to the neighboring church of Ashbourne. Michael Drayton fell under its spell, and even Dr. Johnson, who lived in an age when national scenery was at a discount, was so enamoured of its beauty as to make it the "happy valley" of his "Rasselas." Dovedale is the "Eagledale," of "Adam Bede," and many of George Eliot's characters are associated with the area.

But, books apart, it is a delicious tract of rural England, and its presentation by Mr. McDougall to the National Trust will assuredly hasten the day when the whole of Dovedale will become a national park.

Motorcars, racetracks, ribbon-building on the outskirts of badly-developed towns—these are some of the dangers which threaten the loveliest places in England today. The people of Broadway, in Worcestershire, have not recognized the danger a moment too soon. When I first saw Broadway it was a sleepy hollow lying at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, on the high road from Worcester to London. The railway was miles distant, and the rumble of a wagon which brought produce from the nearest market-town was the only noise that disturbed the calm of a summer afternoon. Here in the deep peace of a beautiful village Mary Anderson went into retirement when she left the stage—she lives in Broadway still—here Edwin Abbey, the famous American painter, lived for many years, and here Bret Harte wandered amid its woodlands or over its entrancing hills.

Nowadays Broadway has a railway station of its own. Motorists from miles around camp here in hundreds, especially on Sundays, and, most ominous of all, the speculative builder has cast his eye on a district which is considered one of the most lovely in England. So the local council, recognizing these dangers, have taken thought together, and formulated a plan to secure the orderly development of Broadway.

Under this plan the character of Broadway must be preserved. First of all, it schedules the whole of the village street as a place of historical and

*(Continued on Page 15)*

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MEMORIES OF AN EARLIER ENGLAND REFLECTED HERE
Typical of the Old Countryside Is This Cottage With Its Thatched Roof, Its Well-Worn Stepping Stones, Its Flowering Plants and Shrubs.

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LOOKING BACK INTO THE DAYS OF "MERRIE ENGLAND"
Broadway, Worcestershire, Showing Two Ancient Structures Erected in Days When Men Built to Withstand the Ravages of the Centuries.

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WORN SMOOTH BY THE FEET OF GENERATIONS
The Stepping Stones at Dovedale, Famous Derbyshire Beauty Spot, Preservation of Which Is Included in the "Old England" Program.

# Among the New Books

## Literary License

London

IT IS FITTING THAT a life of "John Evelyn" (Heinemann 15/-) should appear almost simultaneously with the life of Pepys, his "ingenious and knowing contemporary," and it is excellent that Evelyn's biographer should be Lord Ponsonby. He has hunted down every English diarist, and he has become the authority on this secretive practice of the first person singular.

John Evelyn was, however, not of the secretive kind. He wrote for an audience with full—but not exaggerated—knowledge of the importance of his observations. He was an influence at Court, a virtuoso detached from party, a country gentleman of means and wide interests. He had a disinterested and conscientious concern for the well-being of the state, and a proper if slightly pompous sense of his own worth. Gravity is the note of Evelyn's life.

Pepys, the Admiralty clerk, was in considerable awe of Evelyn, the learned country gentleman, who had had the King to his house to see his treasures and his famous garden. Pepys dutifully listened to the great man's verses and privately noted that they were not so good as the great man thought.

* * *

But although the two became close friends as they grew older, so that Evelyn writes after the other had returned to Clapham, "There is wood and water, meadows and mountains, the Dryads and Hamadryads; but there is no Mr. Pepys, no Dr. Gale. Nothing of all the cheer in the parlour that I taste; all's insipid and all will be so to me 'til I see and enjoy you again. . . . *Oh Fortunate Mr. Pepys!* who knows, possesses and enjoys all that's worth seeking after. Let me live among your inclinations—I shall be happy;" yet Pepys never told Evelyn that he, too, was a diarist. He had confided that to only one person and had regretted doing so immediately.

The comedy of the relationship of the two great and so different English diarists is one of the most entertaining things in Lord Ponsonby's book. Evelyn's life had that perfection of felicity and sorrow which recalls the balanced eulogies of a seventeenth-century tombstone; and the "knowing" smile of the "ingenious" Mr. Pepys is necessary. Evelyn is the grave man who needs sly friends and a laugh to put him in perspective.

There is one good laugh in Lord Ponsonby's book. It arises at that episode in which Evelyn let his house to the Tsar of Russia and the young monarch had himself wheeled in a wheelbarrow through the famous holly hedge of Sayes Court. In the bill of damages sent in by the justly annoyed Evelyn to the Tsar there was a claim for three damaged wheelbarrows.

* * *

In "Work and Days" (Murray, 10/6) the first person singular moves from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Under this title Mr. Sturge Moore has published a selection from the journals of Michael Field, who was one of the literary mysteries of the late nineteenth century. Michael Field was the pseudonym of two ladies, an aunt and her niece, who achieved an intense degree of collaboration in poetry and who lived austerely for their art. The pleasure of their journals and letters lies in the severity of their sensitiveness, in their searching observations of people, and their astute, spinsterly humor. Browning, Meredith, Ruskin and Oscar Wilde have a large place in their memoirs.

Meredith captivated them. They listened critically, they compared notes, they asked such intelligent questions; and they went away with a chill feeling that their being had not been exercised. They had been watching, conjuring. The intellect, they said, had devoured the humanity in his face. "This courtesy is disconcerting—it is not a breath, but an emphasis—not an encouragement, but a declaration of itself . . . a race war-cry rather than the peace of gentle breeding."

The two ladies chose their friendships carefully. The intellectual scrupulousness and liveliness are both frightening and charming. They are intense, but they are never merely prim.

* * *

There is no mention of their contemporary, Samuel Butler, in the book, and one cannot imagine the apostle of common sense would have been sympathetic to their sensitive natures. These "Further Extracts" from the notebooks he kept, indexed and cross-indexed, with amazing utilitarian industry all his life, which are now edited by Mr. A. T. Bartholomew (Cape, 7/6) are, to my mind, Butler at his least tedious and most stimulating. The paradoxes are here, the variations on his firm belief that prosperity is a better teacher than adversity, the attacks on the churches, the dry shrewdness, the ingenuity of thought, the Homer obsession, the teasing of women.

Butler said the mind as well as the body needed clothes, and he is indeed one of the most clothed of writers. Homespun, I suppose, is the material, very thick, serviceable stuff with an acid-bright fleck in it, to keep impervious the most guarded and not least sensitive of lonely men.

* * *

The late D. H. Lawrence aimed at naked candor. A further collection of his letters ("D. H. Lawrence: Reminiscences and Correspondence," by E. & A. Brewster. Secker, 10/6) has that life and objectivity which, except in his short stories, his poetry and his travel essays, became lost too often in the shrill vehemence of his other work. What both his admirers and his detractors always sooner or later forget is the intensely and consciously personal nature of his work; and the letters, of course, bring out this personal quality at its most nonchalant. It is because of the vibrating quality of his personality and far less because of his irrationalism that he is an influence. There are too many trivial letters in this book. They cover the later period of his wanderings, with its angers, its hopes and its pathos. There is an odd note at the end: "It was suggested that you can turn your thoughts from your own imperfections and meditate on perfection. He grew more and more to look as though this were what he was doing."

LICENSEE.

## The Pageant of Today

**The Modern World,** by H. C. Knapp-Fisher. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

FROM THE SAME PEN has come an outline of world history for boys and girls. What the author now attempts is an outline of world geography, politics, economics, for boys and girls of larger growth. For, in these matters, we are all boys and girls, even the wisest and most learned of us, and we welcome simplification.

This is indeed an admirable endeavor to set down in easy terms the complicated scheme of things. Life in the modern world has become a maze in which we may wander vainly if we have no key to its construction. Nobody can tell all about it. Perhaps the essential things are rarely, if ever, told. But the present author has boldly drawn a diagram which is helpful both for those who know and for those who do not know. Those who know will be able to check and straighten out their knowledge. Those who do not know will have at least a smattering of what it is all about.

We are informed that we are to be taken on a world tour—into parliaments and palaces, into power houses and factories, into mines and plantations; and that these places in all countries are to be explained, and their relation to each other and to us disclosed. Mankind is shown at work and at play. What have we to do with other nations? What is Japan? How is India? Why is money? Where is civilization? If we read we learn of British gov-

*(Continued on Page 12)*

*Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

## Rescuing Dr. Johnson

**Samuel Johnson,** by Hugh Kingsmill. New York: Viking. $2.75.

RATHER AWE-INSPIRING is the temerity of modern biographers who take for their subjects such men as Benvenuto Cellini and Samuel Johnson, men who, for us, *are* the Cellini of the Autobiography and the Johnson of Boswell's Life. Yet it is reasonably apparent that no human performance is infallible and that the most faithfully and brilliantly executed portrait must be to a certain extent a distortion of the living figure whom it represents, since the mere presentation of facts in a literary form involves a conscious or unconscious interpretation of the ding-in-sich. Even where the reporting is as accurate, as detailed and as voluminous as in Boswell's Life, it is important to realize, Mr. Kingsmill reminds us, "that Boswell's portrait of Johnson reveals Boswell's effect on Johnson as well as Johnson's effect on Boswell."

Mr. Kingsmill's aim has apparently been to rescue Johnson from the greatest biographer of all times. The pontifical public figure of Boswell's Life is of course an undeniably true and magnificent depiction of Johnson as Boswell knew him, or more exactly, as he became in response to the neat, malicious thrusts of Boswell's questioning, directed skillfully at his most sensitive spots in order that the resulting verbal explosion might show off the good Doctor more strikingly, and incidentally provide his biographer with the colorful anecdotes which so appealed to his dramatic sense. "Though Boswell did not invent Johnson's irritability," Mr. Kingsmill asserts, "he drew it out, and gave it a disproportionate place in his Life."

This will raise a howl among all good Boswellians, but Mr. Kingsmill buttresses his argument with a host of very convincing illustrations, and the

*(Continued on Page 13)*


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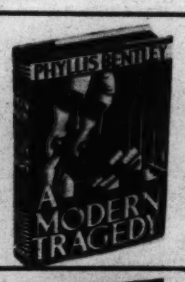


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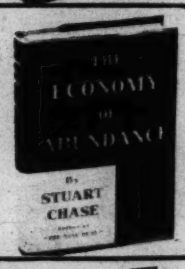


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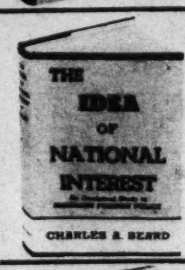


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# Yap Discovers Credit

**East Again, by Walter B. Harris. London: Thornton Butterworth. 18s. net.**

A MINE OF GOOD READING is "East Again," by Walter B. Harris, who for many years was Morocco correspondent of The Times of London. Mr. Harris, whose passing in May, 1933, deprived the journalistic world of one of its most brilliant writers, had such a sympathetic understanding of the Oriental way of thinking that his account of his last voyage to the East would necessarily command attention. Embellished, as it is, with countless good stories and witty sayings, "East Again" is one of the outstanding travel books of the last few years.

Mr. Harris began his journey in Palestine. He has many trenchant things to say of the commercialization of the cradle of Christianity. About India, he is perhaps a trifle overpessimistic. The kingdom of Siam he finds "serious and admirable." He visited it before its two "revolutions." China's condition today he regards as "the inevitable consequence of evolution." Japan he sums up as leading a "dual existence," the one modern and the other medieval, each being an integral part of the normal lives of Japanese men and women of the present epoch.

In many ways the most interesting part of Mr. Harris's journey was an extensive trip through the Pacific islands under Japanese mandate. Stories have been rife recently that Japan is secretly busily turning these islands into a naval base. From Mr. Harris's description, the islands are too remote both from the rest of the world and from one another to be suitable for such a purpose.

* * *

In one of these distant isles, Yap, which he describes as "most primitive" and as populated mainly by natives "almost wanting in intelligence," Mr. Harris discovered a remarkable story of high finance.

The Yap islanders, he tells us, found on the island of Palau, 300 miles away, some "mysterious stone" of "no practical use, no beauty and no intrinsic value." But as it was something unusual it began to be in demand. Enterprising Yap financiers paddled their canoes over to Palau to obtain supplies. Ultimately the stone became "a factor of exchange, a basis for barter and eventually the standard for all transactions."

It was no easy matter to raft heavy blocks of stone 300 miles with a fragile canoe, in place of a tugboat, Mr. Harris points out. Consequently much "wealth" got lost in the ocean on its way to Yap. The financiers often had all their trouble for nothing—until Yap "discovered credit."

* * *

After this brilliant discovery, it no longer mattered whether the stone arrived safely in Yap or reposed at the bottom of the sea. Islanders whose claims to sunken stones were officially accepted, handed their "property" down orally from generation to generation. Each transfer was registered mentally by the chief, there being no form of writing in the islands. You could buy a coconut plantation with a stone lying on the floor of the Pacific.

Stone currency and credit flourished, Mr. Harris declares, until the Japanese introduced coins and until a steamer unromantically demonstrated its ability to bring back large and regular supplies of stone in a

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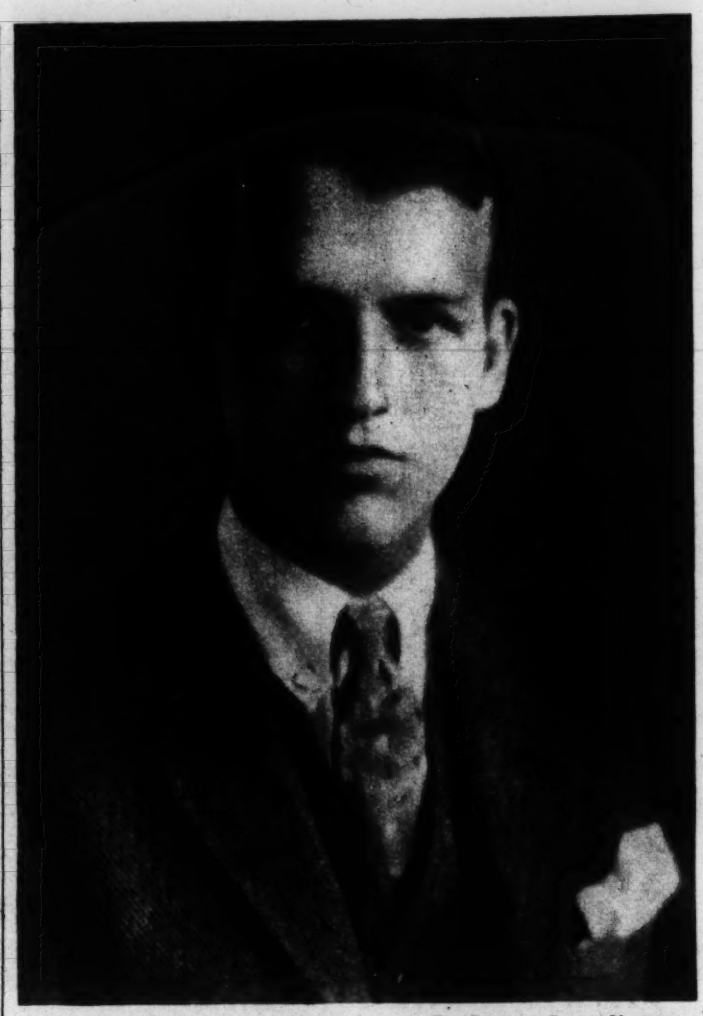

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WALTER D. EDMONDS

# Good Story Telling

**Mostly Canallers, by Walter D. Edmonds. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.**

MR. EDMONDS knows how to tell a story, and he has material that is authentic and comparatively fresh, and particularly masculine in its nature. He writes about freighting on the Erie Canal and fighting between crews; about races between whatever things will move, from barges to caterpillars; loud, guffawing mirth, and tragedy; taverns and tradings and tramps; farm life and pioneering; and about a few women whose value in their limited orbit depended more on what they could do than on the way they looked.

As the title clearly asserts, the majority of the stories are concerned with the men who ran the boats on the Erie Canal, the eccentric beings who tended the locks, travel on the canal packets and life in the settlements that sprang up along its way. Mr. Edmonds began to write while he was a student at Harvard. His first novel, published three years after graduation, was "Rome Haul," a story of the canal at its prime; "Big Barn" told about the farming country north of the canal about 1865; and "Erie Water" relived the exciting days just before 1825, when the canal was being constructed. His short stories cover all those periods, and more. A son of upper New York State, he had made the canal his particular literary property.

Mr. Edmonds has the storyteller's instinct. We do not know by what ordeal of experimentation and self-criticism he has perfected his technique, but he seems to work without effort. Something happens in each story; in each there is an objective to which it marches without twisting and turning. The temptation in dealing with such material as his—and a temptation to which many writers have yielded—is to draw genre pictures just for the sake of the pictures, to produce character sketches rather than stories. The stories in "Mostly Canallers" contain character sketches by the dozen, but the characters are actors in a story. In every case there is a plot. Mr. Edmonds, therefore, young though he is, follows the traditional pattern of story-writing while using new material. He is not one of the apostles of formlessness. He paints his scene, sets his stage, gets his characters together and lets them do a large part of the narrating, and zips along to a predetermined conclusion with a good O. Henryish snapper at the end.

If one likes a homespun romance there is "The Trapper," which tells how Dan Ferris, away back in the days before there was any canal, came out of the woods with his pack of furs and saved a young runaway "redemptioner" girl from a rough crew on Oneida Lake.

If one likes farce of a Paul Bunyan type but grotesquely reduced to minuscule size, there is "Death of Red Peril," a chronicle of the heroic achievements of a racing caterpillar.

If one likes sentiment springing from strange soil, there is a story of three tramps and a new-born babe, called "The Three Wise Men." There is pity in "It Comes at Twilight," which tells about a boy on parole from the state school. There is something of a pagan legend in "Bewitched," and arrant slapstick in "The Cruise of the Cashalot." The 24 stories make a worthy adjunct to the canal saga.

W. K. R.

# The Pageant of Today

*(Continued from Page 11)*

ernment, of the dominions, of India, of the United States—land, cities, people—of Europe in general, of Germany and France in particular, of Italy and the nations of Central Europe and of Eastern Europe, of Russia and of China, of the League which functions at Geneva, of war and peace and of depression. In short, here is a little encyclopedia of the modern pageant, and there are few public aspects of the world of today which are not touched upon.

As an example, take the author's explanation of war debts. He shows that the statesmen of the Allies began to figure out how much the war had cost them. They called on Germany to pay. But Germany, defeated, was less able to pay than the Allies, and finally this became so clear that the idea was given up. But someone had to pay for the war. The governments had bought immense stocks from arms factories, and the bill had to be footed. There had been huge borrowings, and profits were expected. So the debts, with interest, have grown bigger than they were originally, and the burden has pressed heavily on trade. Since Germany could not pay, the Allies would have to pay. But the United States could not accept goods. Tariffs were increased by most countries to keep out foreign foods. Now we are struggling in the depths of world depression. This is a summary of a summary, but it will indicate how the author endeavors to state his facts and arguments clearly.

Not that his book is meant to be political or controversial. It is an effort to give precisely the information, precisely the explanation, needed for an understanding of the material world and its problems. No one can read it without finding his ideas clarified and his knowledge increased at some point. It is not specifically said whether the book was written for juvenile readers; but if it was, I am content to number myself among the juvenile readers. It is clear, connected, fair, scholarly, illuminating—and simple.

SIBLEY HUDDLESTON.

FIVE THOUSAND FACTS about Canada, 1934 Edition, compiled by Frank Yiegh (Toronto: Canadian Facts Publishing Company. 35 cents) is a handy cyclopedia of Canada. Agriculture and aviation, banks and Baptists, furs and forests, railroads and religion, wheat and water power illustrate the variety of subjects in the index to its 50 chapters. It records Canadian history, the Dominion's achievements up to the moment, and the "ABC of Canada's Story." It reveals how much was spent in "playing" the races last year, the extent of the back-to-the-land movement, the country's world relationships and 4994 other useful facts about Canada.


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# Rescuing Doctor Johnson

*(Continued from Page 11)*

thesis accords with many of the generally held opinions about the relationship of the two men. We know that Boswell did not hesitate to sacrifice his own vanity, when writing the Life, in order to put his idol in a more dramatic light, and it is not unlikely that he was willing to sacrifice that idol's momentary comfort and peace of mind in order to make a more dramatic figure of him, even at the cost of calling down thunders on his own head. The well-known occasion on which he brought about a meeting between Johnson and Wilkes is a single illustration of his mischievous experimentalism, as well as an indication of the fact that he knew perfectly well how to play on Johnson's weaknesses in order to make him perform as he wished.

* * *

The Boswell of Mr. Kingsmill's portraying is therefore vastly different from the dolt of Macaulay's caricature, and his Johnson is equally different from Macaulay's. Most writers on Johnson stress either the grotesque features of his behavior or the oracular nature of his judgments. Mr. Kingsmill shows us a very human and pathetic figure, always craving for the love which was seldom accorded him, and demanding as a poor substitute the public homage of his fellows. The story of his relationship with the Thrales is the best thing in the book, and there is something tremendously moving about the picture of his attempts to win the love of the young Thrales to whom he was merely "the old bore who had been about the place ever since they could remember." The constant moral conflicts with himself, the strain of dark and sometimes terrifying romanticism, the more homely lovable qualities in him, are accented by Mr. Kingsmill in his admirably straightforward though restrained narrative, marred only by his occasional oversubtlety in interpreting incidents and remarks. Such literary analysis as the book contains is marked by common sense and insight.

* * *

It is not to be expected that any study of Johnson will ever replace Boswell's Life. Boswell gives us the Johnson we want, the Johnson we *need*, the Great Cham, the incarnation of the eighteenth century, the "most abnormally English creature" ever made, as Professor Trevelyan has called him; and even if the whole portrait were sheer fabrication it would have a truth greater than that of actuality. The virtue of Mr. Kingsmill's excellent book is that it reminds us that behind the symbol was

EUGENE O'NEILL
Whose Two Latest Plays, "Ah, Wilderness!" and "Days Without End," Are Published by Random House.

a man, and that when we catch a glimpse, however faulty, of the man we lose sight of the eighteenth century and the twentieth century, of race and class and dogmatic point of view, and recognize only the bond of universal human sympathy.

ROBERT PEEL

# Yap Discovers Credit

*(Continued from Page 12)*

couple of days. Today the scarcity value has gone. So has the peril and excitement of the long trail by canoe. The natives do not understand coinage, and are gradually reverting to barter.

One of the stones is shown in a photograph. It is roughly circular, with a round hole in the middle. Judging from the fact that it is slightly higher than the girl who is standing by it the diameter of the stone is at least 5 feet.

There is, of course, a moral to the story, though Mr. Harris has deliberately not drawn it. "East Again," in fact, is largely built on a foundation of undrawn morals. That is one of the things that make it such exceptionally good reading. A. G. L.

Sears Publishing Co. has just issued in America "Bramwell Booth," by Catherine Bramwell Booth, the English edition of which (Rich & Cowan) was reviewed in these columns June 3, 1933.

# Over the Editor's Desk

## Letters

### *Airplanes . .*

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with considerable interest the article, "Money in the Air," by Mr. Luther K. Bell, published in the Magazine Section of March 7.

One paragraph in particular caught my eye—quote, "It was disclosed that some profits up to 40 and 90 per cent had been made and in one instance a manufacturer—a former air service officer—built 50 airplanes designed to cost $6000 each—at $1 each to equalize excessive profits previously made." As my father, the president of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, is the "former air service officer" in question, and because the statement that the 50 airplanes were built "to equalize excessive profits previously made" is misleading, I feel justified in presenting the true facts of the case. The following, a quotation from our letter to the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee, investigating naval aircraft contracts, gives the actual story:

"We have bid formally for all delivered Navy business; with the Army many of our contracts have been negotiated when our products were adjudged to be the most satisfactory for the purpose, but always in competition as to price and performance.

"In our first 4½ years we made what the Army considered an 'excess' profit, due to savings we had made in taking the risk and purchasing materials in quantity for 250 airplanes ahead of orders, and building ahead without lapses in production. Notwithstanding the fact that our negotiated prices to the Army were always exactly comparable to our bids in open competition to the Navy (by whom, in every award received, we were adjudged as offering the best design and found to be the lowest bidder), we permitted the Army to inspect our cost records (though the law did not then authorize it) and settled *its* claim of 'excess' profits by building for it 50 airplanes at $1 each against our current price of $6000 each therefor.

"The Army admitted it had no claim against us, either legal or moral; we challenged it to buy an equal or even a satisfactory product for like price anywhere in the United States.

"The Army requested the Navy to join it in demanding that we return the 'excess' profit, but the Navy declined to accept its quota of 13 of the 50 (its business had been 26 per cent of the total) on the ground that . . . 'the records of the Navy Department covering its transactions with the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation show that all procurements from it have been subjected to competition in accordance with law. Whatever the profits made by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, it is evident that potential competitors put forth their best efforts to obtain this business' and . . . 'the Navy Department is not in a position to question the profits that the company may have made.' . . . (quotations from letter dated Aug. 3, 1927, from Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department to Chief, Air Corps, War Department.)

"Incidentally, because we had already agreed with the War Department to build a total of 50 airplanes for $1 each for the 'United States,' we expected, upon notification of the Navy's decision in the matter, to be relieved of the obligation as to 13 of the $1 airplanes. The Army declined to modify the agreement and we built and delivered it the 50 for $1 each.

"Our officers, our directors and our stockholders, without a dissenting vote, took the position that Consolidated should meet the wishes of its customer even at such a penalty, although we all felt the action was unfair, since we had taken the risk of outlaying our money, in advance of orders, for materials in quantity and for steady advance production in the hope and belief that our product would be proved the most satisfactory and the cheapest of any in the field. We took the gamble; the Government did not; we should, therefore, have been entitled to the resulting savings, which would have made our profit approximately 23 per cent—certainly not large considering the fact that overhead between contracts may quickly dissipate any such profits." . . .

In conclusion, permit me to quote from the report of the House Naval Affairs Committee, just released, "The profits (since 1926) made by contractors from navy airplane business have been moderate and reasonable" and "There is no evidence of collusion between contractors, or between contractors and naval officials. On the contrary there appears on the one hand to be keen competition in a limited market, and on the other hand the navy appears to have made commendable progress in its aviation material while at the same time keeping the costs well below original estimates and below appropriations actually made for the purpose."

How many screaming headlines will proclaim this!

Yours sincerely,
DANIEL G. FLEET.
Buffalo, N. Y.

## $900 for Odd Moments

**"Perhaps you at the school would be glad to know that during the past year my earnings from news stories and a few short stories were around $900.00. While that is not a large amount of money, it has been earned in odd moments after my housework was done."**

***Mrs. Mae L. Harland,***
***Doylestown, Wis.***

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# How do *you* know *you can't write?*

**Have you ever tried?**

**Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training under competent guidance?**

**Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?**

**If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write*. Lawyers must be law clerks, engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.**

**It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.**

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**Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.**

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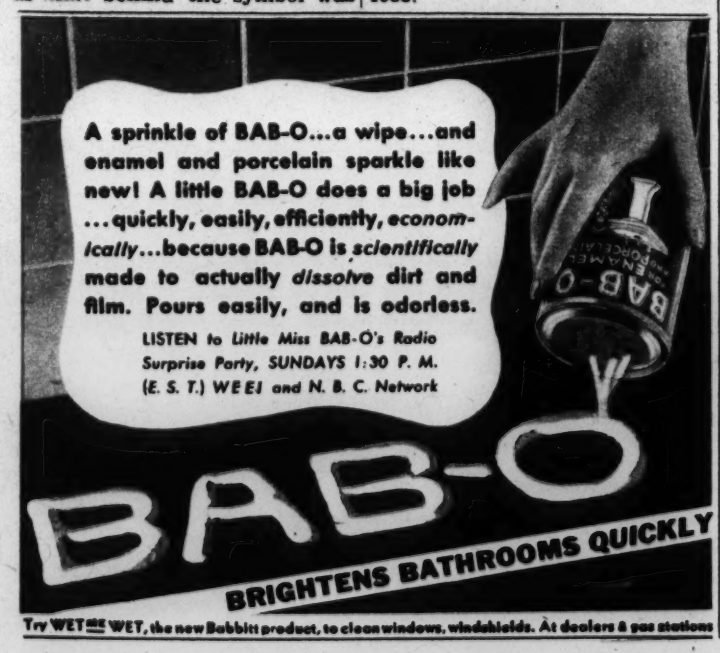
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# Letters

### *Women's Clubs . .*

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Although my comments on the . . . article by Miss Marjorie Shuler, "Can Women's Clubs Survive?" [see Magazine Section for March 7] is probably too late to be useful, . . . I am anxious to show my interest in this very fine presentation of an interesting subject.

Miss Shuler makes some telling observations and I am particularly interested in the trends in each organization which she draws with understanding and distinction. Naturally I am particularly interested in her comments on my own organization, and since she is a fellow officer, I am sure she knows whereof she speaks.

I am confident that the subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor will thoroughly enjoy Miss Shuler's interesting presentation of a timely subject.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. GELINE MACDONALD BOWMAN,
President of National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

### *League of Nations . .*

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

As one engaged in the work of acquainting the American public with the truth about the League of Nations, I am very grateful for your "Let's Join the League of Nations" [see Magazine Section for March 21], by Henry J. Sowerby. I think it is impossible to estimate the value of such a clear, unbiased and convincing article. Its publication comes at a peculiarly opportune hour. As its author so truly states, when speaking of the League and the attempts made by opponents to discredit its effectiveness: "Reports of its failure are being industriously circulated by those who would like to see it abandoned or made over into some less aspiring form. . . . They have little to say about what has been accomplished." The Association is at this moment having to combat a noisy campaign by one group of newspapers to prevent the United States from adhering to the World Court or joining the League, under terms to be stated by the United States.

Therefore, the Monitor's contribution of correct information and unprejudiced argument in favor of American coöperation with these two great movements for world peace is a real service.

In many sections of the country there is still considerable misunderstanding with regard to the nature of the League. Here in New England some people think of it only in hazy recollection of "something political that Lodge and Wilson quarreled about." Many others, although aware that it is a great sociological endeavor, have slight knowledge of the aims of the League, the reason for its limited success in certain quarters, its accomplishments in many others, its varied and powerful potentialities. What we, who are whole-heartedly interested in this cause, frequently find is not opposition but indifference.

I am sure that I am not overstating when I say that an article such as Mr. Sowerby has written will do much to change that indifference into conviction, and conviction into active support for American official participation in the League.

Sincerely yours,
IRENE ARMSTRONG,
Regional Director for New England, League of Nations Association.
Boston, Mass.

## Monks Lose Privileges

Roumanian monks and priests have been forbidden to take part in politics following their activities in recent agitations, beginning with the fall of the Vaida-Voevod Cabinet.

International News Photos, Inc.

REPRESENTATIVES OF PARTY PROGRESS

Left to Right—President Roosevelt, Gov. B. M. Miller (D.) of Alabama, Senator Clarence C. Dill (R.) of Washington, Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska.

## . . Parties

*(Continued from Page 3)*

a halt after initial success in clearing the ground for change, and that whether it goes ahead or recedes depends very largely on the success of Roosevelt policies. The forces of opposition are so great that a really significant realignment of the old parties could result only if the New Deal should prove an unprecedented success.

Should the Roosevelt program prove the phenomenal success expected of it in its early days—that is, should it give the country a new era of prosperity surpassing the boom days of 1928 and 1929—then liberalism would undoubtedly obtain a permanent hold over the Democratic Party and it would either become the party of liberalism or provide the nucleus for a new party to be modeled along such lines.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt should fail, there are two possibilities. Either, as some alarmists would have us believe, the country would turn to a Communist or Fascist extreme, or the New Deal would be liquidated and the old forces would come back into control in the old parties. Democratic conservatives would regain ascendancy in their party councils, Republican progressives would return in disgust to their nominal home and the party outlines would resume their familiar contours.

What is far more probable is that the New Deal will attain a moderate degree of success. Conditions will improve gradually. Social and economic changes will advance the security and well-being of the masses moderately—not radically. And the power, privileges and prestige of great wealth will be curtailed—also moderately and not radically.

This would logically give the Democratic Party a relatively permanent position "a little to the left of center," perhaps not far enough actually to alienate the Smiths, Glasses and Baruchs, while the Republican Party would take up its position a little to the right of center. In other words, it would be a moderate and not complete achievement of the Roosevelt political goal.

## . . South

*(Continued from Page 6)*

question, as pertinently as a closely related query is so often propounded today. Can any right be established at the cost of war that cannot as effectively and as enduringly be established by understanding and unselfish resort to the arts of peace?

In a day, almost in an hour, it may be, it is realized that some indefinable thing has come up out of the glorious South to meet and greet the travelers from the North. There is something more than the unexpected but grateful warmth of a mid-January afternoon. In it there is a cordiality, an open-armed welcome that is sincere and familiar to those who have once come to realize its genuineness. The southern people are the chief and most valuable resource of the South. Many outsiders have joined them in recent decades to hold aloft the welcome sign to newcomers, whether they be homeseekers or tourists, and these have acquired and have learned to display an acquired southern hospitality. But there remains, if one discerns it, that inherited cordiality of the older South.

If you have, in a great picture gallery, seen the detailed beauties of a painting or a piece of sculpture unfold as you approached it gradually and ever nearer, you have learned to enjoy and appreciate the beauties of the great South as you observe them while traveling from Georgia to the gentle shores of Miami.

To the casual tourist the change wrought in a day or in a few hours is as marvelous as that experienced with the orderly changing of the seasons. One emerges from the northern winte into the balmy southern summer as one goes from the fretful winds of a boat deck to the warmth and light of salon or cabin. It all combines to make up the atmosphere of the South which is itself reflected in the faces and hearts of new friends and neighbors.

Modern means of travel have shortened and promise eventually almost to eradicate the miles which separate friendly peoples. Already former misunderstandings and prejudices have been wiped away by a better realization of common purposes and common desires. There is born a new Union.

# Over Editor's Desk

### *Today's Contributors . .*

GILBERT MURRAY is a scholar-statesman. He has been Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University since 1908, and has written many erudite works in his academic field. Not content with a knowledge of antiquity, he has applied his learning and intelligence to modern problems, and is perhaps best known to the general public as a worker for international amity. He has been chairman of the British League of Nations Union since 1928. In 1926, he held the Charles Eliot Norton chair of poetry at Harvard University.

W. J. HEFFRON, who drew the front-page illustration, is a Boston artist.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH and MARY HORNADAY both help to cover Washington for the Monitor. Miss Hornaday wrote about "Trees" in our number for January 24.

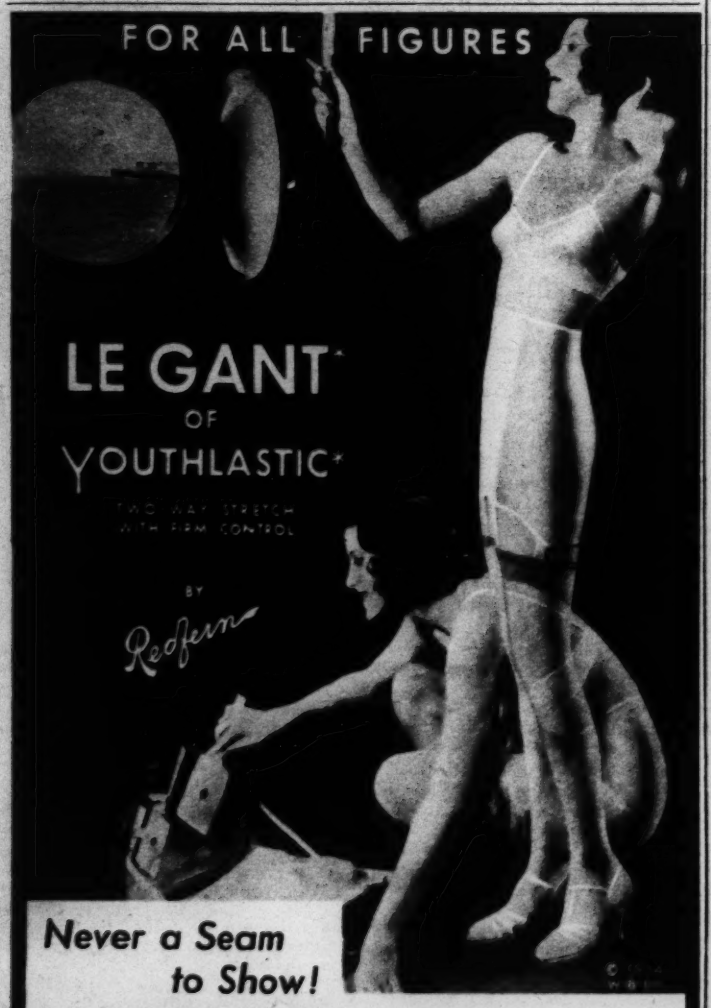
STUART HAMILL is a frequent contributor to leading newspapers and magazines.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS had a poem in last week's Magazine Section, Today, she writes in prose.

FRANK L. PERRIN is Associate Editor of the Monitor.

JANET MABIE makes a specialty of interviewing women who are doing things. In our number for February 7, it was Amelia Earhart. Today it is "Mother" Roper.

ERNEST H. RANN, who wrote about the city of London in our number for January 24, today goes into the beautiful English countryside for his material.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Chosen by Schiaparelli for her Paris Opening . . and no wonder! It's the sort of shoe that will *make* you swagger—taupe scuffed Porcupine with bronze hooks! And *let* you swagger—smart, easy-going low leather heel! SWAGO $7.50

WALK-OVER
Shoes for Men and Women

# . . England

*(Continued from Page 10)*

architectural interest, and it will not be possible to erect a row of petrol pumps in front of the fourteenth century abbey grange, or put a "coconut shy" on the greensward.

Within this area new work must be reduced to a minimum, and its architecture must be in keeping with its surroundings. The village is considered from its position in a bowl of hills, and its "windows," or viewpoints looking out on the neighboring heights, are taken fully into account. The land lying to the east and south, spreading toward those hills, will remain "open," while the areas to the north and west are scheduled for building houses.

And lest it should be thought that Broadway wishes to bury its head in the sand, and dream only of the centuries agone, I may say that the plan provides for a motorcoach park, a car park, a bathing pool, an athletic ground, and an airplane landing ground. Broadway is conscious of the need for modern amenities, but it fully intends that its development shall be on the lines of beautiful and well-ordered progress, and not a mad rush in which every villager may do what he likes to mar a charming landscape, and turn a delightful village into a shapeless and ugly town.

It is nearly 40 years since the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty —to give it its full name—began its beneficent work of securing such places to the enjoyment of the public "forever," and if you take a map of England you may dot it all over with the sites of the properties it controls. In acreage alone it has risen from 1000 acres in 1903 to 40,000 acres in the present year of grace. In the Lake District it possesses nearly 10,000 acres, which includes the crag-climbers' paradise known as Ennerdale, the Friar's Crag on Derwentwater where little John Ruskin had the first view that he remembered as an event in his life, and the spot where Wordsworth saw the daffodils—

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle in the Milky Way.

Away south it owns Box Hill, near Dorking, at the foot of which Keats, sitting in an inn garden, wrote part of "Endymion," and where Meredith, in his little chalet, wrote his immortal stories of the human heart. Far away in the east of England you may see Paycocke's House, a beautiful and richly ornamented example of a merchant's house, dating from 1500; and far away in the west

© J. Dixon Scott

BRITAIN'S WINDMILLS TO BE PRESERVED
The Jack and Jill Mills Pictured Here Show the Larger Dismantled and the Smaller in Actual Operation

the headland known as Morte Point, to which one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket is said to have fled for sanctuary, and where, within the last hundred years, the "wreckers" carried on their grim trade, praying for a vessel to be cast on the shore in distress, and tying lanterns on the horns of their cattle so that the ships might be lured to destruction on the rocks.

Quite recently it has acquired Ambarrow Hill, in Berkshire, with views as far south as Hindhead. Archbishop Benson, when Master of Wellington College, used to look out upon this hill from his window and say, "Who am I that I should see the sun set behind Ambarrow every day?"

Many acres on the lower slopes of Tor Hill, Glastonbury, are in safe keeping; and Tor Hill, you may remember, is precious both for its ancient associations with the early development of Christianity in Britain and for the beautiful views of:

. . . the island-valley of Avilion;
Where falls not hail, or rain; or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
Deep-meadow'd, happy, fair with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows crown'd with summer sea.

Was not the reputed founder of the Abbey that Joseph of Arimathæa who had seen the face and heard the voice of the Savior of mankind?

A generous donor, Sir Courtenay Vyvyan, has given the Cornish promontory known as Treen Castle and the famous Logan Stone, a boulder weighing 66 tons yet so lightly balanced that a child can set it moving. A small group of friends who mask their identity under the name of "Ferguson's Gang" has presented the Trust with the Old Mill which stands astride the Tillingbourne at Shalford in Surrey; and away north one may see in the little town of Hawkshead, where Wordsworth spent his boyhood, the courthouse where the Abbots of Furness, lords of the manor, held their manorial courts.

Such gifts—obtained without a penny of government money—and dedicated to the permanent enjoyment of all, need no formal commendation. One of the truest lovers of England today is Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and he has written of—"The sounds of England, the tinkle of the hammer on the anvil in the country smithy, the corncrake on a dewy morning, the sound of the scythe against the whetstone, and the sight of a plough-team coming over the brow of a hill, the sight that has been seen in England since England was a land, and may be seen in England long after the Empire has perished and every works in England has ceased to function for centuries—the one eternal sight of England."

It is this spirit at work today which is insuring that the countryside of England shall no longer be despoiled but preserved as a thing of beauty and joy forever.

## "Not the Heat—"

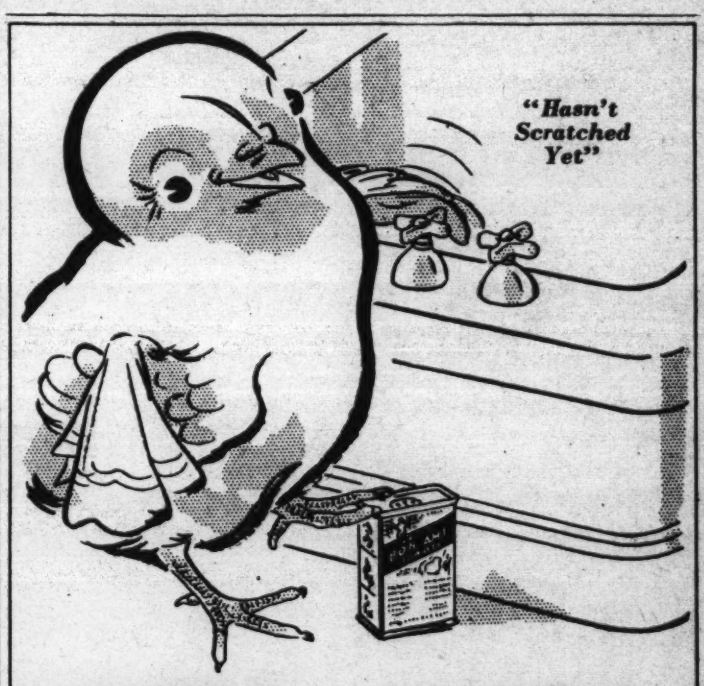
The climate on the coast of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden combines scant rainfall and high humidity, a strange situation brought about by moisture rising from the Red Sea, whose waters often reach 90 degrees F.

## Divers Have "Code"

Tourists watching Hawaiian diving boys in the harbor of Honolulu seldom realize they belong to a closely-knit organization which enforces a code of fair competition that antedates the NRA.

Rigid tests in swimming and diving are imposed by a committee elected by the 70 members of the association. The necessity for tests becomes apparent when you watch them dive 60 or 70 feet from the top of a ship or go down to the depths of the harbor after coins thrown by tourists.

The boys tuck the coins into their cheeks. Joe Pung, oldest diver and president of the association, holds a record of having stored $12 in his cheeks on one expedition in the harbor. The boys find dimes the easiest coins to capture as they dribble down slowly through the water. Silver dollars sink almost as fast as the boys can dive and they often go down from 10 to 20 feet for them. Since the depression, dimes are much more in use than larger coins.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You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months. Take one of my plump, meaty, late-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new late-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so plump and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

Send No Money Now—
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Just send the coupon below or write me a letter, and I'll ship you a pail of 18 good-size tenderloin mackerel fillets—each fillet ample for a large individual serving. My fillets come to you all cleaned—no heads—no tails—no large body bones—no waste whatever—just meaty fillets packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you ever tasted, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. 200,000 families get their sea food from me this "prove - it - yourself" way. I've been doing business this way for 47 years and I must say that this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today for this real Gloucester treat.

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Bank or other reference.....

*If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c beautifully illustrated cook book containing 138 delightful sea food recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

# Well!... of all things!

# SPINACH PANCAKES and SPINACH BALLS

Sounds right good too.
Try them—you will find that they taste as good as they sound.

### SPINACH PANCAKES

1 level teaspoon Rumford — Pinch of salt — 3 eggs
1 tablespoon flour — 1 can spinach or use freshly cooked spinach

Beat eggs, add Rumford previously sifted with flour and salt.

Then add spinach, which must be well drained and squeezed out to give right consistency. Heat butter in skillet and bake like small pancakes. Turn over carefully to brown lightly on other side. If desired, add finely chopped bacon to dough.

### SPINACH BALLS

2 cups cooked spinach (chopped) — 2 tablespoons shortening
2 tablespoons grated onion — ⅛ teaspoon allspice — 2 tablespoons grated cheese
1 cup dry bread crumbs — 1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 egg, beaten

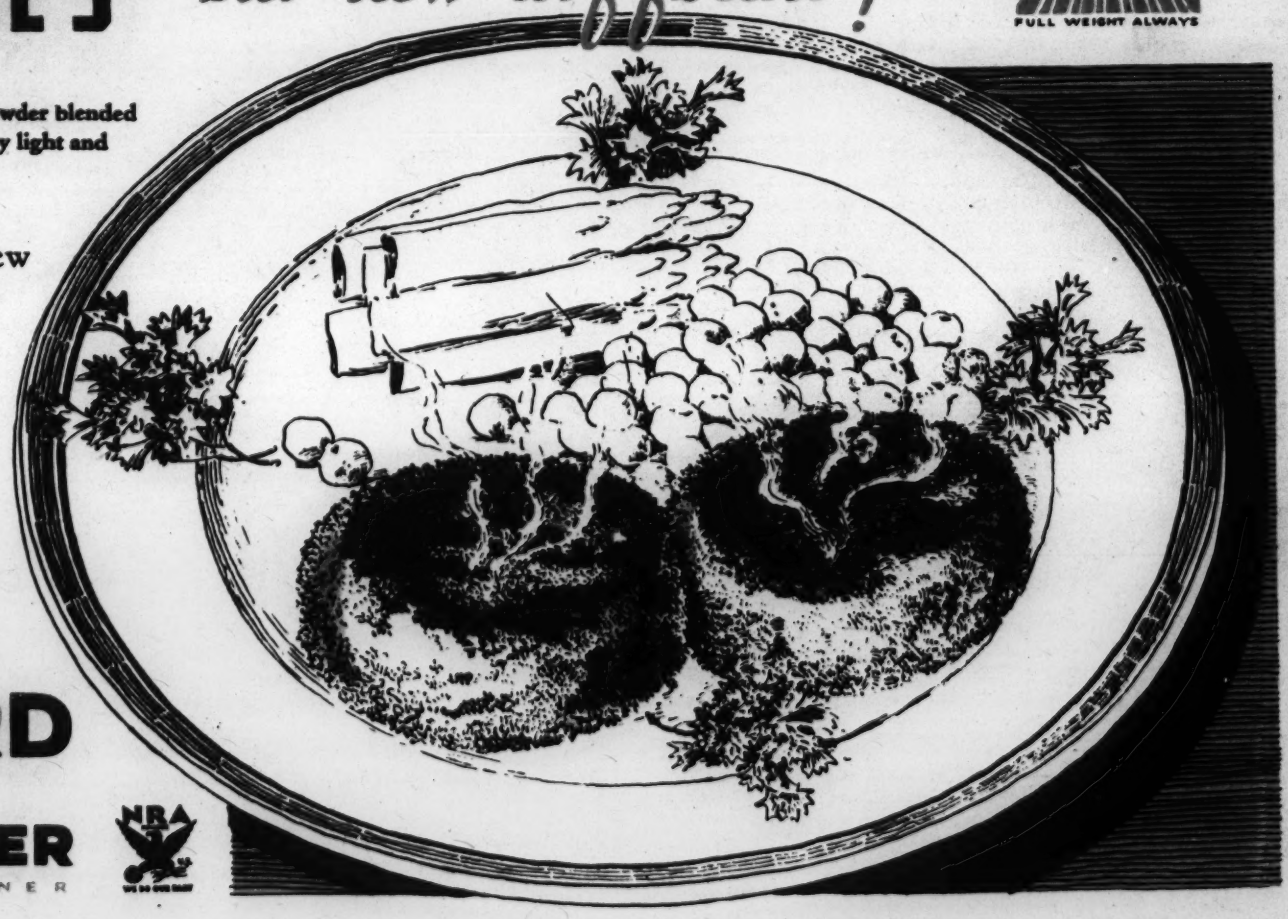
Also 1 egg, and crumbs, in which to dip balls before frying.

Combine all ingredients and let stand 10 minutes to swell bread crumbs. Shape into balls. Beat second egg in bowl in ¼ cup water. Roll balls in crumbs, dip them into the egg, then roll them in the crumbs again and dry in deep fat till brown. Drain on soft paper.

These two unusual spinach dishes will help take the "taboo" off spinach. They provide a different and very attractive method of serving this really delicious green vegetable.

# FISH CAKES... but how different!

One level teaspoonful of Rumford Baking Powder blended with the mixture for six cakes makes them very light and creamy, with a better texture.



It is quite surprising—all these new uses for Rumford, the pure all-phosphate baking powder. We have gathered 64 of them in an attractive booklet "Giving Delicacy and Flavor to Daily Cooking". It will be sent free to you upon receipt of your name and address.

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**RUMFORD**
ALL-PHOSPHATE
**BAKING POWDER**
THE 'TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

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